The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,131.--VOL. LXII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 7th September, the wife of G. W. Davis, Esq., of a son.

On the 3rd September, at her residence, Apia, Upolu, Samoa, the wife of W. A. Murray, storekeeper, of a son.

On the 28th October, at her residence, Botany Bay, the wife of Mr. George Peppercorn, of a son. Both doing well.

On the 30th October, at Kibah, Carroll, Mrs. James G. D—, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Wandsworth Cottage, Mason's Point, North Shore, the wife of J. J. Slade, of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at the Terrace, Windsor, the wife of William Walker, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th October, at St. Paul's, Maitland, by the Rev. J. J. Nash, of St. Paul's, Murrurundi, assisted by the Rev. R. Chapman, of St. Mary's, Maitland, and Rev. L. Tyrrell, of St. Peter's, East Maitland, Charles Thomas, only son of T. W. Tucker, Esq., of Maitland, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev. J. R. Thackeray, of St. Paul's, Maitland.

On the 27th October, by special license, at St. Augustine's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. Paul Newman, Andrew James, second son of the late Andrew Gardon, of Sydney, formerly of Chatham, England, to Mary Anne, fifth daughter of Mr. John Cherry, Balmain, formerly of Limerick, Ireland.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Captain Samuel Mayhew, of Edgartown, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth Jane Jaques, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 25th August, at Selsfield, Sussex, Augusta, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Paul Anthony Irby, aged 67.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Macquarie-street South, Mary, the beloved wife of Edward Ford, after a long and painful illness, aged 52 years. Her end was peace.

On the 8th instant, at Pembroke Cottage, Alma-street, Darlington, Richard Francis, infant son of G. W. Davis, Esq., aged 2 months and 1 day.

On the 8th instant, at his residence, Canterbury, Mr. Barnabas Hartshorne, storekeeper, after a long and lingering illness, aged 64 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1250 tons, J. Steuart, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, carrying an experienced Surgeon. Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.
For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf. H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest on FRIDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, THIS NIGHT, Wednesday, at 9.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.—HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, at 9 p.m.—SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, MONDAY, 14th instant.—C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 2.
TO AUCKLAND.—James Paterson, Thursday, 17th instant, at 4 p.m.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Friday afternoon, at 1.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4.
TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, Friday afternoon, at 4.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—This day (Wednesday) being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, no goods will be received or delivered at this wharf, except perishable goods or live stock.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship
GOTHENBERG
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 19th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 9 a.m. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by steamships
MACEDON and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
MACEDON,
THURSDAY, November 10th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.—PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—Steamers GOOLWA, BREADALBANE, and PHANTOM, from Circular Quay and Woolloomooloo Bay at 9.30, and continue running throughout the day. Last steamer from Manly at 5 p.m. Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 6d. T. HESELTON.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—
The MARTHA BIRNIE
will have immediate dispatch. Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers, who will be taken at a moderate rate.
Wool received alongside pressed or unpressed, and at Marsden's.
Apply on board, to Captain TAYLOR; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—LAST SHIP for FEBRUARY SALES.—For LONDON.—The A1 fast sailing clipper QUEEN OF NATIONS, 846 tons register, Archibald Donald, commander, will sail 15th instant. Has well ventilated and roomy saloon accommodation.
Wool received alongside, pressed or unpressed, and at Talbot's.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
LA HOGUE
will be dispatched on the 23rd November.
Wool received alongside, pressed or unpressed, and at Talbot's.
Apply to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS only, the clipper ship SARAH GRICE, AA1 at Lloyds, 1071 tons register. Full poop and first-class accommodation.
Wool received, according to arrangement, pressed or unpressed, either alongside or at Marsden's Stores.
Apply to Captain MALCOLM GREEN; WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or YOUNG and LARK.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, 9 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 9 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, SUNDAY, at 9 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
Children, saloon return, 6d only.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 7. To Ryde, 11.
From Parramatta, 6·50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 7.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco, &c.
DAILY, at about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, A1 11 years, 968 tons register, Robert Johnston, commander, has the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and will be dispatched 15th December.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her fine saloon accommodation.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board; or to WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.; or to YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail on the 18th November.—The barque
SEA SHELL,
230 tons register, Captain G. H. Bissett, has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Bissett, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

To be followed by the ship ONWARD, Captain William Whyte, early in December.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The clipper barque CLARA HARGRAVE, 550 tons, Jackson, master.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE R. DIBBS, 127, Pitt-street.

FOR LOMA LOMA, FIJI ISLANDS direct.—The TUI LAU (new schooner) will be dispatched on the 17th November.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR FIJI, the fast-sailing schooner TRAVELLER will sail 12th instant, for LOMA LOMA, TAVIUNI, LEVUKA, and YASAWA GROUP.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to
JAMES LEVICK and CO.,
264, George-street.

SUSANNAH BOOTH, for FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—☞ Clears positively on FRIDAY, and sails on SATURDAY. Shippers will please complete shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to H. S. Bird, Circular Quay; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS, direct.—The regular trader METEOR, barque, 280 tons register, is now taking in cargo at the Grafton Wharf. Shippers will please make their arrangements at once as the vessel will positively clear at the Customs on the 10th instant. The Cabin accommodation is very superior.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, TO-MORROW, now fast loading.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 16th November
KATE, Captain Cooper, 1st December.
Goods received for this LINE, FREE OF WHARFAGE, at PATENT SLIP WHARF.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LYTTELTON, N.Z. direct.—The fine A1 barque JOHN KNOX, 400 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR BRISBANE direct.—☞ The favourite schooner GEM, B. M'Lennon, master, now fast loading at Patent Slip Wharf, will sail on SATURDAY. Room for 20 tons, if arranged at once.
Apply to D. H. STONHAM, Market Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct.—☞ The regular trader NATIVE LASS, Greenless, master, is now fast loading at Grafton Wharf, and will clear at Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

RICHMOND RIVER, Schooner JULIA, receiving cargo at Sydney Saw Mills, Dixon-st. 1st fair wind.

NANBUCCRA, schooner, for NANBUCCRA RIVER. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER up to Warneton.—STAR OF THE SEA, Thursday. O'Doud and Co., Com. Wf.

SHIP NOURMAHAL, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained, before the goods can leave the wharf.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

TONNAGE wanted for Java and Europe. A first-class ship of 500 tons register. ELDRED and SPENCE.

FOR SALE, a KETCH in good order; very fast, cheap. A. W. BLAIR, Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, the Schooner WALRUS. For further particulars apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to purchase a BOAT, 12 feet long. G. Coulter, commission agent, 125, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to purchase a BOAT, either cutter or schooner rigged; capable of carrying from 6 to 10 tons, on a draught of not over 3½ feet of water. Address by letter, J. G., Herald Office.

CAUTION TO STEAMSHIP MASTERS.—Masters of Steamers are requested to SLOW their ENGINES when PASSING the wreck of the WAIMEA steamer, as the wash from the steamers endangers the lives of the divers.

MEETINGS.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
A MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, to transact business on the Melbourne Cup, &c. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

MEDALLION of the late D. H. DENIEHY.—Those interested in the above will kindly MEET, at 10 o'clock, at Mrs. C. Read's Assembly Rooms, William-street, MONDAY, noon, 14th.

MASONIC.—The Annual MEETING of the Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 556, will be holden THIS EVENING, at six (6) o'clock. FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, Past Master and Secretary.

L. O. L. No. 16.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING. Members of other Lodges are invited. By order of W. M.

MASONIC.—LODGE St. ANDREW, No. 358, S. C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING Wednesday, at half-past 7 o'clock. By order of the R. W. M. W. HIGSTRIM, Secretary.

ROSE OF AUSTRALIA, No. 2 Division Sons of Temperance.—A public MEETING in connection with the above Division will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING in the United Temperance Hall, Pitt and Bathurst streets, to advocate the cause of Temperance, at half-past 7 p.m. GEORGE BROWN, W.P.

LOYAL AUSTRALIANS PRINCE ALFRED LODGE.—In consequence of Wednesday being the Prince of Wales's Birthday, adjourned Quarterly Meeting POSTPONED till THURSDAY, 10th instant.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.
ALL BOOKS must be RETURNED on or before MONDAY next, the 14th instant, for stock-taking.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
ANY PERSON having a book or books in their possession belonging to the Institution will greatly oblige by returning same as above, and no fine will be inflicted.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

MONOGRAMS and Arms of all Nations, per Mail. S. T. LEIGH and CO., Sydney.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ROBERT HENTSCH.—A Friend would be glad to hear from him. Address E. C., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, the GIRL from AUCKLAND. Call again at Mrs. Pearson's, 37, Erskine-street.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
A PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be given to the Moderator Ministers, and representative Elders of the General Assembly, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 10th instant, in the Metropolitan Hotel, King-street.
Chair to be taken precisely at ½ to 9 o'clock, by
The Hon. JOHN HAY, Esq., M.L.C.

COMMITTEE:
John S. Adams, Esq.
Robert Anderson, Esq.
James Antrobus, Esq.
Captain Banks
Hon. Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.L.C.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Charles, Esq., M.D.
Henry Clarke, Esq., M.L.A.
Alexander Dean, Esq.
Alexander Dodds, Esq., M.L.A.
G. Ferguson, Esq.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
John H. Goodlet, Esq.
Alexander Learmonth, Esq., J.P.
John Moon, Esq., M.D.
William Munro, Esq.
Captain M'Lerie
William Neill, Esq.
John Pope, Esq.
Hon. John Richardson, M.L.C.
Charles Smith, Esq.
Professor Smith
Matthew Whytlaw, Esq.

Tickets, 3s each; to be had at Mr. J. L. Sherriff's, Wynyard-square, or the Metropolitan Hotel.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—ENTRANCES.—Intending competitors are informed that entrances for the various matches will be received by Quartermaster-Sergeant LITTLE, at the Victoria Barracks, every day (Sundays excepted), from 4 to 9 p.m.
F. C. BREWER, Hon. Secretary.
November 8.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Applications for Company TENTS must be sent in on or before SATURDAY next, 12th instant.
F. C. BREWER, Hon. Secretary.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 8th November, 1870.
PERSONS desirous of being ENROLLED in No. 9 Battery Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Captain Macdonald, will present themselves at the Barracks, Dawes Point, for that officer's inspection, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m., and on every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of succeeding weeks, at the same hour.
By command,
S. HOPKINS, Lieutenant R.A.,
Captain and Brigade Adjutant Volunteer Artillery.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION, VOLUNTEER FORCE.—WEDNESDAY, 9th (THIS DAY), being a Public Holiday, there will be no Position Drill, which will be extended to FRIDAY, 11th, instead.
By command,
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant.

SUBURBAN BATTALION.—Instruction to Non-commissioned Officers will be discontinued pending the promulgation of the new drill.
By order,
JAMES WILSON, Lieutenant,
Adjutant Sub. Batt.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BUNDLE of PAPERS found, apparently of importance. Apply to Captain SCOTT, P.M.

LOST, CHEQUE £1 6s on L. J. S. Bank,—J. Hourigan to Miss Redgrave. Reward. S. Payten, 156, Pitt-street.

LOST, from St. Mary's, a Black and White Spotted Carriage DOG, long ears; missed since Saturday. Any person bringing him back will be rewarded.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, a Poodle DOG; answers to the name of "Toby." Anyone returning him at 24, Burcom-street will be rewarded.

LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating a CHEQUE drawn by the undersigned for £16 13s 1d in favour of R. Brownlow or bearer, the same having been lost, and payment stopped. JAMES CLARK.

LOST, between 5 and 6, yesterday, on Hyde Park, a Geneva WATCH, with locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded at J. BURTON'S, Hunter-street.

THE BOY that took the Lady's PARACHUTE in mistake, on Sunday night, out of the Waverley 'bus, please leave it at the Ice Hotel, Paddington, and he will find his own.

STRAYED, a bay HORSE, branded W on near shoulder. Reward given. H. FLEMING, Pyrmont.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.
All Accounts against Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, are requested to be sent in immediately.
All parties indebted to Messrs. WYNDHAM for wine are requested to send payment for same immediately to GUY WYNDHAM, Esq., 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney; or to the undersigned.
JOHN WYNDHAM.
Dalwood Vineyards, near Branxton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant (Prince of Wales' Birthday), will be observed by this bank as a holiday.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 7th November, 1870.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—Proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all rates in arrear, if not paid forthwith into the office of the municipality. The council clerk will attend to receive the same daily, between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m.
M. CONSETT STEPHEN, Mayor of Woollahra.
Council Chambers, Borough of Woollahra,
28th October, 1870.

ST. JOSEPH'S PERMANENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the above Society will be in attendance at the office, 99, Elizabeth-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 9th, from 7 to 8.30 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the dividend (of 10 per cent.) declared at the last annual meeting. Shareholders wishing to draw their dividends are requested to send in their pass-books by 2 o'clock on MONDAY.
ROBERT BUTCHER, Secretary.
November 4th, 1870.

MRS. BOGGIS, having purchased from Miss HAYES her business of Paper Models, Patterns, &c., begs to announce that she will continue to carry on the same (for the present) at her residence, 243, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo (end of Stanley-street). Ladies are invited to inspect the SHOW ROOM.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that DISTRESS WARRANTS will be issued for the recovery of all rates that are not immediately paid.
WILLIAM BRYANT, Mayor.
3rd November, 1870.

NOTICE.—I, GEORGE PETTY, of Sussex-street, caution the public against giving any CREDIT to my WIFE, she having left her home without any provocation.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOSEPH KOHN AND CO.
A Second Dividend in the above Estate will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, on the 10th and 11th instant, between the hours of 9 and 12.
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street,
8th November, 1870.

THE COMMITTEE of the ST. LEONARDS RELIEF SOCIETY desire to convey their best thanks to the SYDNEY AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS for the efficient aid tendered to the funds of the Society by the late Concert.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.
We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS on behalf of the funds of the above charitable institution, from His Excellency Lord BELMORE, enclosed in the following letter to the Treasurer.
W. LOVE, Treasurer.
ELLIS ROBINSON, Secretary.
November 8, 1870.

[COPY.]
"November 7, 1870.
"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency to forward to you the enclosed cheque for £100, the amount to be divided equally between the new building fund and the current expenses.
"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"ARTHUR HENRY.
"W. Love, Esq."

PUBLIC NOTICE.—GUILD, CHAPMAN, and CO.—Referring to a letter, published on 22nd September, 1870, by Messrs. Joseph Teas and James T. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons now having, or who hereafter may have dealings with, or who are now indebted, or may hereafter become indebted, to Messrs. GUILD, CHAPMAN, and CO., Warehousemen, Barrack and York streets, Sydney, as follows, viz.:—
1st. That the said firm was DISSOLVED by the Bankruptcy of the principal partners, WILLIAM GUILD and EDWARD CHAPMAN, who were declared Bankrupt in London on 31st August, 1870.
2nd. That I have been duly appointed attorney of William Joseph White, of 33, King-street, London, the receiver and manager appointed by the Bankruptcy Court, to receive, collect, and get in the property in the Estate.
3rd. That I am now instituting legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, to have the partnership property and effects vested in a receiver on behalf of those beneficially interested therein.
4th. That I will not recognise any dealings or dispositions of the said property and effects, and discharges for debts, or any other transactions made, given, or entered into by the said Joseph Teas or James Torrance Davenport on behalf of or in the name of the partnership, from and after publication of this notice, without my written consent.
ANDREW LYELL.
Royal Hotel, Sydney, 4th November, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
GUILD, CHAPMAN, AND CO.
In reference to the advertisement of Mr. ANDREW LYELL, in Saturday's paper, we beg to repeat that we are not, and never were, members of the firm of GUILD, CHAPMAN, and CO., of London, and that the firm of that name in Sydney, of which we are members, is perfectly solvent.
We beg to state further that we are carrying on, and shall continue to carry on, the business as heretofore, for the purpose of liquidation.
The legal proceedings referred to by Mr. Lyell were suggested to him by ourselves.
JOSEPH TEAS.
J. T. DAVENPORT.
Barrack-street, 5th November, 1870.

BORROWERS "Vale of Cedars."—When read, please return.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.
New South Wales Branch.
The Commissioners for the London International Exhibition of 1871, being desirous of conveying to the public in England, by practical illustration, some idea of the Educational condition of New South Wales in the different sections of the colony, request that the Proprietor or Editor of every local Newspaper in each district will forward to them, so soon as possible after the 1st January, 1871, one copy of the paper printed upon that date; and also one copy of each issue printed upon the five subsequent days. Any statistical or general information relating to the district will be of value.
SEDGWICK S. COWPER, Secretary.
Offices of Agricultural Society, 227, George-street.

NOTICE.—Whereas a Grey FILLY (unbranded) and a Chestnut HORSE, branded 7 over JB on the off shoulder, were placed in my paddocks near Rouse Hill for agistment:—If the owners of said Stock do not remove the same and pay the amounts due for the agistment, I will cause them to be sold by Public Auction at Windsor, at the expiration of fourteen days from the date of this notice.
CHARLES HYNDES.
Windsor Road, November 5, 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, begs to inform the public that he has left 27, Hunter-street, and is continuing his practice at 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, where he may be consulted daily in all branches of his profession. ☞ Advice gratis.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by Indenture of Assignment, bearing even date herewith, and made between THOMAS WILLIAM HEAYDON, of Cherry Tree Hill, in the colony of New South Wales, Contractor, of the first part—WILLIAM WILKINS, of Cudgegong, in the said colony, Innkeeper, WILLIAM HENRY MATHEWS, of Rylston, in the said colony, Storekeeper, and GEORGE DAVIDSON, of Mudgee, in the said colony, Gentleman, therein designated Trustees, of the second part—and the several persons creditors of the said THOMAS WILLIAM HEAYDON, of the third part—for the consideration therein mentioned, the said Thomas William Heaydon did thereby grant, bargain, sell, release, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said Trustees, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, all the stock-in-trade, credits, goods, moneys, chattels, and effects, and personal estate of every description of which the said Thomas William Heaydon was entitled to, in possession, reversion, or expectancy, upon trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas William Heaydon; and the said Indenture now lies at the Office of Mr. GEORGE DAVIDSON, Solicitor, Market-street, Mudgee, for inspection and execution.
Dated this second day of November A.D. 1870.
THOMAS WILLIAM HEAYDON (L.S.)
WILLIAM WILKINS (L.S.)
WILLIAM HENRY MATHEWS (L.S.)
GEORGE DAVIDSON (L.S.)
Witness to the signature of Thomas William Heaydon, William Wilkins, and William Henry Mathews—W. W. Armstrong, J.P.
Witness to the signature of George Davidson—Henry Tebbutt, J.P.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
I, the undersigned ROBERT STELLING BARKER, late of Redfern, Architect, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my WIFE, MARY AMELIA BARKER.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1870.
ROBERT STELLING BARKER, Sydney.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.
The Council of the University of Otago will shortly appoint a Professor of Natural Science. Preference will be given, cæteris paribus, to the candidate who produces the most satisfactory evidence of ability to teach Chemistry and Mineralogy, and the application of these sciences to Agriculture and Mining. Salary, £600 per annum, with the class fees, which are fixed at three guineas per term. Four chairs have already been instituted in the University of Otago, viz.:—1, Mental and Moral Philosophy; 2, Classics, including the English Language and Literature; 3, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and 4, Natural Science (Chemistry and Mineralogy). It is expected that the University will be opened in June, 1871. Additional information will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Applications and testimonials will be received till the 15th of January, 1871.
JOHN HISLOP, Hon. Secretary.
Dunedin, N. Z., October 12, 1870.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF TOOWOOMBA, QUEENSLAND.
LOAN of £3000.
Under 34th Section 28th Victoria, No. 21.
TENDERS will be received at the Council Chambers, Toowoomba, under cover to the Worshipful the Mayor, up the 30th day of November, 1870, for the Loan of THREE THOUSAND POUNDS (£3000) to the Municipality of Toowoomba for a term of three (3) years.
Security will be given by Mortgage on the property rates and revenues of the Municipality. Such rates and revenues to be collected by the Municipal Council.
The Estimated Revenue for the present year is £2250, with the certainty of an annual increase, arising from improvements that are being daily effected.
HENRY SPIRO, Mayor.
Council Chambers, Toowoomba, October, 1870.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are required for painting a house at the Glebe. Specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before WEDNESDAY, November 16.

THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF C. HAUGHTON AND CO.
TENDERS, addressed to the Trustees, are invited on or before the 14th instant, for the PURCHASE of the ASSETS in the above Estate, consisting of Stock, Shop, Fittings, Book Debts, &c., &c., &c.
The Stock has been catalogued in sections,—say
CARPETS and FURNISHINGS
DRESS GOODS
SLOPS
HOSIERY
HABERDASHERY
MANCHESTER GOOD, FLANNELS, LINEN, &c.
Tenders will be received for the Entire Assets, or for the Book Debts, Fittings, and Stock (as a whole) separately, or for any section of the Stock as catalogued.
The Stock Lists and Stock and Fittings can be seen on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant, on the premises, in Queen-street, Brisbane, and full particulars as to Book Debts, &c., can be obtained from the Trustees.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.
(Signed) R. M. STEWART, EDWARD B. FORREST, Trustees.
Brisbane, November, 1, 1870.

No. 70-185. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 4th November, 1870.
LEASE OF EXHIBITION BUILDING, PRINCE ALFRED PARK.—Tenders for a LEASE of the EXHIBITION BUILDING for a period of TEN MONTHS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 14th instant.
Conditions of lease may be seen on applying to the undersigned.
The Council will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until 26th November for the erection of a new brewery, with additions to other premises, at head of Darling Harbour. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 400, George-street.

TENDERS required for BRICKWORK of three Cottages. Apply Brisbane-st., off Parramatta-st., before 12.

WANTED, TENDERS for completion of house. S. JOHNSTON, Saddler, Newtown.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY,
125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY WITH UNDOUBTED SAFETY
AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST.
Apply personally, or by post, for the FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Chairman—G. WIGRAM ALLEN, Esq., M.L.A.
Directors—Professor Pell, Hon. J. Sutherland, M.L.A., John Lucas, Esq., M. Chapman, Esq., and W. T. Pinhey, Esq.
HEAD-OFFICE, 305, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
NEWCASTLE.—Agent, Mr. E. A. White
PARRAMATTA.—Agent, Mr. J. Mills.
This is the largest and most flourishing Building and Investment Society in the colony. 8 PER CENT INTEREST on the Monthly Payments is added to investing shareholders' accounts at the close of each year, and members have no difficulty in withdrawing.
New members can enter at any time.
No back subscriptions.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of from £10 to £1000 lodged with this Society, on fixed deposits for six or twelve months.
LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
Nearly £50,000 has been advanced within 18 months, and the directors are now prepared to lend any amount on security of approved freeholds or leaseholds to any person after payment of a single month's subscription.

Monthly instalments to repay £100 with interest:—

In years.	Amount.	In years.	Amount.
4	£2 7 4	10	£1 5 6
6	1 14 8	12	1 2 8
8	1 8 8		

Mortgagors will share in the surplus profits ascertained at the quinquennial investigation, which will, in effect, reduce the above payments.
No premium on shares or discount deducted from loan.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000, from 6 per cent. 167, Elizabeth-st. N.

MONEY to LEND, on Mortgage, various sums. J. S. M'ELVENEY, 2 Wentworth-pl., Elizabeth-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., op. Hunter-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

CASH PURCHASER for small HOUSES, handy to town, about £200 each. H. E. Shorter, 128, Eliz.-st.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured; Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

D. BUIST & SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

HOLIDAY TO-DAY.—Good Plunge and Shower BATH to be had at Dawes' Point Baths, and Swimming by Gas-light EVERY NIGHT.
E. BYRNE, Proprietor.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's-passage, George-street.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
Patients wishing the gas applied must make appointments the day before.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's, was awarded the Prize Medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1870, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869. Patients attended to with punctuality. Charges strictly moderate. Artificial teeth from a single tooth to a complete set.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers,

RESTAURANT and SUPPER ROOMS, in a first-rate position, doing a trade of about £30 per week, for SALE, a bargain. Apply to CHANDLER and CO., 401, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

WOOL STORED at moderate charge. FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Warehouse, New Pitt-street.

W. T. ANGUS
COACH BUILDER,
FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,
185, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.
All descriptions of Vehicles on hand for SALE.

INTERCOLONIAL GIG RACE.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the five Crews about to compete in the above race at Balmain Regatta on Wednesday, 9th instant, have been taken by Mr. BOAK, 330, George-street. Copies for sale this day.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
12, South Head Road,
close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

MILLIGAN'S PORTRAIT ROOMS, 84, King-street, will be OPEN all day.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete APPARATUS for taking Stereoscopic views, for Sale. Y. Z., Herald.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in Crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

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MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street.
This Library is supplied by each Overland Mail, with a selection of NEW BOOKS. The following, recently received, are now in circulation, viz.:—
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The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866
Culture and Anarchy, by Matthew Arnold
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CHRISTMAS CARDS; elegant, novel, and choice; in unequalled variety. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

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HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in 1½d pots, 1s each.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties (not Widow Welsh's). Letters attended to. The Pills sent by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South, near Albion-street.

MOORE'S COLOURLESS TRANSPARENT CEMENT.—This really useful preparation is now extensively employed, and everywhere meets with the highest approval for repairing broken glass and earthenware articles of all kinds, and for joining wood, shells, card board, meerschaum, &c., &c. Prepared by J. MOORE, Druggist, 34, South Head Road.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
Agents: Melbourne, Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO.

LAMPLOUGH'S Pyretic Saline, Maw's Alexandra Feeders, Mamma Feeding Bottles, Siegel's Spray Inhalers for sulphurous acid, &c., Nelson's and Mudge's Inhalers, Egyptian Gourds; the NEW HAIR-DYE, "Acetate of Iron and Glycerine," the only preparation which restores the natural colour of the hair; the celebrated "Podophyllin," or May Apple Pills; Fuller's Earth in packets, Corn Solvent, Ringworm Lotion, Prepared Glycerine, Harris's celebrated Diamond Cement for mending broken glass, &c., Liquid Annatto, Sulphur Pastiles for fumigating rooms, &c., Duval's and Piver's celebrated Cosmetiques, Powell's Breast Relievers, Dr. Henry Cooper Rose's Nipple Shield, Kennedy's Enemas, Higginson's Enemas, Abdominal Supports for Ladies, Gutta Percha Satin Tissue, Spongio-piline, Sponge Bags, de Grave's Medico-pencils, Morson's Pancreatic Globules, Calvert's Carbolic Soap, D. and W. Gibbs's Pure White Curd Soap, Wright's Coal Tar Soap, Volckman's Acid; Raspberry, Honey, and Fruit Drops, in 1-lb. bottles; Pure Cayenne Pepper, in bottles, at 1s and 2s 6d; Sago Flour, in packets, at 1s and 2s 6d; Russian Isinglass, Nestle's Food for Infants (the bread and milk flour), Warne's I. R. Hand Emollient, &c., &c.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

DOBROYDE NEW PLANT NURSERY, Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.
FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering Plants, Bulbs, and Tubes of every description.
Novelties for 1870, new and rare plants, Tropical Fruit and Plants, new double Pelargoniums, new Camellias and Azaleas, &c., &c.
Priced lists and catalogues may be obtained from any of the agents, or post free upon application to the Superintendent.
City Agents, HILTON BROWNE, and CO., Seedsmen, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUSINESS, in an important town on the Great Northern Road, to be DISPOSED of, in consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, who has realised a competency. Terms liberal. For full particulars apply to CHANDLER and CO., Agents, 401, George-street.

BAGS.—FLOUR BAGS for SALE; cheap. JAMES GODFREY, Baker and Grocer, 181, South Head Rd.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—For SALE, cargoes of Coal, from the New Colliery, Newcastle. This splendid Steam and Gas Coal, being from the lowest coal beds, equals above well-known coal. 8, King-st. W.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 3 o'clock.

ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. MITCHELL.

Mr. WILSON asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. What quantity of land belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Mitchell, for which the sum of £5000 is placed on the Estimates as compensation, was resumed by the Government for railway purposes; and how much for coal staiths at Newcastle? 2. Where is this land situated, and by what title was it held by the late Dr. Mitchell?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply, stated that no land belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Mitchell had been resumed for railway or other purposes; but it was proposed to resume about 7¾ perches for the coal staiths. In answer to the second question, he said the land was situated on the east side of the Australian Agricultural Company's ground. The Government had not as yet examined into the title, and he could not, therefore, reply to the latter part of the question.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. GARRETT, on behalf of Mr. Cummings, asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. The distance, as per survey, from the site for the Kelso station to the site for the Bathurst station? 2. The estimated cost, including bridges, culverts, and all other expenses, to finish the line from Kelso to Bathurst? 3. The distance, as surveyed, of the extension of the Great Western line of railroad from Bathurst to Orange, and the cost per mile?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND replied—1. About 1¼ mile. 2. About £60,000. 3. 44½ miles. The estimated cost is about £7000 per mile.

PAPERS.

Mr. SAMUEL laid on the table fresh copies of correspondence relative to Messrs. Marshall Bayley and Keating, in lieu of the correspondence which he had laid on the table a few days ago. He also laid on the table copies of correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. C. B. Dobbin from the office of landing waiter.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table a despatch containing the Queen's proclamation embodying provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; correspondence relative to the Exploration of the Wellington Caves; correspondence respecting proposed conversion of Victoria Barracks, Paddington, to hospital purposes.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table copies of abstracts in accordance with the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DRIVER presented a petition from Mr. James Ford. The petitioner complained that he sent a letter to Mr. Buchan Thomson, secretary to the Jockey Club, enclosing an entrance and fees for a race to be run at Randwick; and that instead of being delivered on the day on which the letter reached Sydney—being the last day for receiving entrances for the race—it was not delivered until some time afterwards. The petitioner complained that he had had his horse in training for some time, and had spent a great deal of money; and in consequence of the irregularity in the Post Office he had been subjected to considerable loss. The petitioner prayed for relief.

The petition was received.

Mr. J. B. SUTTOR presented a petition from Mr. William Tom, junior, of Rob Roy, Guyong, farmer; Mr. John Lister, of Guyong, farmer, in the colony of New South Wales; Mr. James Tom, of Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. The petitioners set forth that they were the first discoverers of a payable gold-field in Australia, and they prayed for permission to be heard before a committee of the House, or by counsel at the bar of the House, in order that they might substantiate their claims.

The petition was received.

SPECIAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. COWPER to move, as a formal motion, that this House, at its rising this day, do adjourn until to-morrow, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Mr. DRIVER said he objected to the question being put as a formal motion, unless the hour was altered from 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock. He understood that the hon. Colonial Secretary intended to alter the hour.

Mr. WATSON thought there would not be a quorum in attendance at 5 o'clock.

Captain ONSLOW trusted that those who would vote for the motion would be in their places at the hour named.

The question was put and agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Hill	Mr. Macleay
Robertson	Garrett	Phelps
Samuel	Byrnes	Hoskins
Sutherland	Buchanan	Webb
W. H. Suttor	Lloyd	C. Stephen (Tellers.)
J. B. Suttor	Lord	
Wilson	Onslow	

Noes, 9.

Mr. Tunks	Mr. Weaver	Mr. Farnell
Brookes	Lackey	Driver
W. Forster	Flood	Watson (Tellers.)

BRIDGE OVER THE RICHMOND RIVER.

Mr. BAWDEN moved, as a formal motion,—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all petitions, correspondence, reports, minutes of the Executive Council, and other documents, relative to the proposed erection of a bridge over the Richmond River, at Casino."

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

On the motion of Mr. M. C. STEPHEN, it was ordered "That the petition presented by him on the 4th November, from certain brickmakers and inhabitants of St. Peters and Waterloo, in favour of the passing of the Labour Bill of 1870, be printed."

On the motion of Mr. BROOKES, it was ordered "That the petition presented by him on the 4th November, from certain inhabitants of the electorate of Northumberland, in favour of the passing of the Labour Bill of 1870, be printed."

On the motion of Mr. G. A. LLOYD, it was ordered "That the petition presented by him on the 4th November, from Samuel Gordon, relative to the conduct of certain Government officials at Newcastle, be printed."

On the motion of Mr. SMITH, it was ordered "That the petition presented by him on the 4th November, from certain residents of the township of Taree, relative to the erection of a public wharf at Taree, be printed."

CROWN LAND IN THE WINDSOR DISTRICT.

Mr. TUNKS moved, as a formal motion,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House a return of the Crown Land in and within the distance of ten miles of the town of Windsor which has been dedicated, or is under promise of dedication, for public or charitable purposes, such return to state in each case—1. The quantity of land in acres, and the situation of same. 2. The purpose of the dedication, and the names of the trustees."

The motion was agreed to.

KIAMA ELECTORATE.

The SPEAKER informed the House that the writ issued by him for the election of a member to serve for the electoral district of Kiama, had been duly returned, with a certificate endorsed thereon of the election of Mr. Henry Parkes.

PUBLIC MONEY RECEIVED BY MEMBERS.

Mr. GARRETT moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing the several amounts received by members of Parliament, other than Ministers of the Crown, for services rendered to the Government since the 1st January, 1867, specifying the names of such members, and the services so rendered." He said it would be more desirable for the House to have a return showing all the members in receipt of public moneys, and the purposes for which they received it, than to have individual cases brought up for consideration. Recent circumstances made this matter one of some interest, and he believed the return he moved for would be of some use.

The motion was agreed to.

CASE OF MR. B. RUSH.

Mr. LACKEY moved,—"That the report from the select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the claims of Bartholomew Rush, for compensation for losses sustained by him as contractor for a telegraph line from Blacktown to Newcastle, be now adopted." He said the circumstances of this case were simply these: Some years ago Mr. Rush became contractor for the construction of a line of telegraph from Blacktown via Windsor and Maitland to Newcastle. He carried on this contract under the superintendence of Mr. Moonie, a Government officer, duly authorised for the purpose. The contractor took the necessary materials for the construction of the telegraph posts from the lands through which the line passed, as he was empowered to do by Act of Parliament, the third clause of which he read. He carried on his work uninterruptedly until he reached the property of Mr. A. W. Scott, at Woodforth, near Hexham, when opposition was shown to the removal of timber required for the posts. The timber was, however, removed by Mr. Rush's workmen, at the express order of Mr. Moonie, Mr. Rush himself not being present. Mr. Scott's overseer then proceeded criminally against the workmen who had removed the timber at the East Maitland Police-court, but the case was dismissed. He then commenced an action against Rush and Moonie, and after losing a verdict once, Mr. Scott finally got a verdict of £95 and costs. Rush complained that his loss amounted to £700. The select committee, having gone fully into the circumstances of the case, had come to the conclusion that it was deserving the consideration of the Government, and their report gave a recommendation to that effect. He considered that Rush's case was a very hard one. He was entitled by law to take the timber, though at the same time the order to take it was given by Mr. Moonie. Mr. Rush had presented his case to the Executive, but from time to time it had been postponed. He had also made application to a member of that House; but from some cause the case had been always overlooked, until he (Mr. Lackey) had taken it up and secured the appointment of a select committee to consider it. He thought the House would not hesitate to adopt the committee's report.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it seemed to him a most unwise course for the House to determine to grant money in this case, which arose out of work performed so long ago as 1859. He was Minister for Public Works at the time. Speaking from memory, he had the conviction strong on his mind that Mr. Rush was fully paid, and more than paid; that he had some allowance made to him. At all events, he was perfectly sure he was dealt with very liberally. To give him time to examine the papers and see what the particulars of the case really were, he moved the adjournment of the debate until Friday next.

The discussion was postponed accordingly.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Captain ONSLOW moved,—"That this House, disapproving of the office of Postmaster-General being made a political office, by being attached to a seat in Parliament, recommends that this subject be taken into consideration by the Government before the present vacancy is filled up. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, embodying the substance of the above resolution." He believed that the present Colonial Secretary was the first person who made the office of Postmaster-General a political one, but he (Captain Onslow) thought that six Cabinet Ministers were enough to conduct the business of this country. He should no doubt be told that there was great difficulty in filling up the offices of the law officers of the Crown; but he did not think that the Postmaster-General's office should be political, for it was systematised, more administrative than any other office. It was not an office that called for any great administrative ability, for the routine was left very much in the hands of subordinates. If it was necessary to have a larger number of Cabinet Ministers, he should not be averse to seeing a Minister of Education and Justice. (Hear, hear.) He thought such a change might be good. He could not see the object of having so many Crown Law Officers; and there was often a difficulty in filling up these offices. He could not help saying that the legal element preponderated too strongly in this Legislature, for he had seen that legal members of the House were in the habit of bringing their clients' cases before the House far too frequently. (Hear, hear.) He was told there were ten Ministers in Melbourne, but there was a greater number of members in the Victorian Assembly. Some hon. members were in favour of making the Collector of Customs a Cabinet Minister, and we might go further and make the head of the volunteers a Cabinet minister. We might also have Lords of the Admiralty, as we had steam dredges and the Government steamer Thetis. (Laughter.) He had no doubt that the Colonial Secretary would say that this office was necessary, and that the head of the Opposition would do the same, as he would have his supporters to provide for when he got into power. He did not therefore expect to carry his motion, but should like the Colonial Secretary to give some reason why we should have so many Cabinet Ministers, and why the Postmaster-General should be in the Cabinet.

Mr. W. FORSTER seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER said it was not necessary for him to oppose this motion with any great power, because the hon. member had said he had no idea of carrying it. The hon. member expected opposition from this side of the House, and no cordial support from the other. The hon. member asked him to give reasons for this arrangement. He thought very fair reasons could be given. The change was made in the first instance that we might have some person to represent the Government in the Upper House.

Captain ONSLOW: I thought Mr. Cunneen was the first Postmaster-General who was in the Cabinet.

Mr. COWPER: No. Mr. Tighe.

Captain ONSLOW: No, Mr. Cunneen, and he sat in this Assembly.

Mr. COWPER: Then he supposed it was thought desirable that the office should not be a permanent one, but should be held by a Minister who was directly responsible to Parliament. He really had no strong opinion on the subject, but he was quite sure there were not at present too many Cabinet Ministers. The hon. member would find when he became a Cabinet Minister that some of his views on this and other questions would be considerably modified. The hon. member, however, merely desired that the Government should take this matter into consideration, and they were willing to do so without at all pledging themselves to making any change.

Mr. W. FORSTER believed the hon. member for Camden wished to carry his motion, and would be glad of the Colonial Secretary's support; but he (Mr. Forster) could not gather from the Colonial Secretary's speech whether that gentleman intended to support the motion or not—he could only gather that the hon. gentleman was not "putting forth all his power." (Laughter.) There was an obvious distinction between the interests of Ministers and the interests of the public, though no doubt a certain allowance should be made in this matter for the interests of Ministers. If we were to carry certain principles to an extreme it would be impossible to carry on the Government; and for this very reason the Constitution Act, out of compassion for human infirmity, had allowed us five Ministers; but it had not been shown, nor was it possible to show, that any public interest whatever was advanced by having five Ministers. We could quite understand that it was to the interest of Ministers to have as many Ministers as possible in the House. Supposing half the House were Ministers it would be impossible to turn them out of office, and we should then have what the Press was so continually clamouring for, a strong Government. But the responsibility of Ministers would not be increased by increasing their number. It would be divided, and indeed he contended that to have a Government in its most perfect state of responsibility, we should have but one Minister. He was not arguing in favour of there being but one Minister, because human infirmity precluded such a thing, and the man who held office would be speedily crushed by the assaults of the Opposition; but one man would support all the responsibility which was now divided amongst five. He did not think the number allowed by the Constitution Act was too great, but when we found that was supplemented by an additional Minister, we were bound to consider whether the public interest was advanced by such an arrangement, and whether the office selected for advancement was a proper one to be so selected. He agreed with the hon. mover of the resolution, that a worse selection than that which had been made, could not be made. If we were to have an additional Minister, let us get rid of one of the Crown law officers. We did not want two, surely. We could go on very well without any. [Mr. BUCHANAN: You have eight now.] He alluded to members of the Ministry. He thought that it would be far more consistent with the interests of the public if the Government were to appoint a Minister for Justice, who should also have charge of the educational and police administrations of the country, instead of filling up this office. The fact was that the Government had consulted their own convenience in making the Postmaster-General a political officer. Some reference had been made to Melbourne, and he believed that that was the last place that we should go to for precedents in matters of this kind. We ought to decide them for ourselves. The motion of his hon. friend was a step in the right direction; and he was in great hopes that the Colonial Secretary, after consideration, would be enabled to effect some such improvement as that now suggested.

Mr. HOSKINS said that nothing would be gained to the public by the office of Postmaster-General not being political.

Captain ONSLOW: What are his duties?

Mr. BUCHANAN: He has no duties.

Mr. HOSKINS: Is the Postmaster-General required?

Mr. BUCHANAN: No.

Mr. HOSKINS thought that such an officer was required, and that he ought to be a political officer, responsible to this House and to his constituents for the proper performance of his duties. An amount of more than £159,000 a year was expended in connection with this department; and the letting of mail contracts, as well as of contracts for the construction of telegraph lines, were duties of sufficient importance to require the actual supervision of a Minister responsible to this House. For some years we had had an officer of this kind directly responsible to Parliament for the management of his department, and seeing that that appointment had involved no additional expenditure to the public, he considered that that fact alone was an ample vindication of the necessity of this office. The official head of every department except the Post Office was represented in this House or in the other branch of the Legislature. It was incumbent on the mover to show that the interests of the country had been sacrificed or impaired by the Postmaster-General being a political officer; but that he had wholly failed to do. If this motion were carried, it would only throw in the hands of the Government more patronage which some hon. members said was often corruptly exercised. He had an unconquerable aversion to a number of officials meeting together in a private room, and deciding on tenders or dealing with matters involving the disbursement of public money; and he would require that the Minister at the head of each department should be present on such occasions, so that he might defend in Parliament any action that might be taken. He knew that the whole of the Ministers were overwhelmed with work proper to their own department; and the duties of the Post Office could not properly be performed if cast upon the shoulders of any of the members of the Government. He admitted that the interests of the public were not advanced by having too many Ministers; but neither were they advanced by there not being a sufficient number of political heads of departments in the House to explain the business of the country. He was one of those who believed that the Collector of Customs should be the political head of a department having a seat in this House. But if the Collector of Customs was made a member of that House, the House would protect him from any aspersion or slander that might be sought to be cast upon him, if he performed his duties in such a way as to protect the public interest. He thought it was conducive to the public interest to have officers in that House who could explain matters in connection with their respective departments.

Mr. ROBERTSON contended that when the Postmaster-General was made a political officer it was a good arrangement both for Parliament and for the country, and was economy. It must be an advantage to have the administrator of a large department in that House to answer for himself for his line of action with regard to any matter which might be dealt with by him. And it was desirable that the gentleman who conducted the business of any department should have an opportunity of giving his own views in relation to his course of action. At present, it seemed to him that there were too few responsible Ministers; and he did not hesitate to affirm his conviction that it would be better for the Parliament, for the Government, and for the public if we had more Ministers. Any one who was acquainted with the amount of time taken up by deputations, and by interviews with the Ministers, must know that it was almost impossible for the four Ministers at present in that House to devote that time to the public business that was necessary. The absence of one Minister was almost sufficient to bring about a dead-lock. The appointment of a Postmaster-General did not involve any great additional expenditure. There would have to be a Postmaster-General, whether he held a seat in the Government or not. And was it to be said that that officer could not be chosen from amongst the members of that House? He believed there were at all times in Parliament men suitable to fill such an office. He thought as a rule our Postmasters-General had been very efficient. Mr. Cunneen was, at least, equal to any Postmaster-General we ever had under the old system; and he was quite sure that Mr. Docker was one of the ablest gentlemen who ever held the office. Then the late Postmaster-General, Mr. Egan, carried out reforms and dealt with the department in a manner which, he believed, would be considered highly creditable. In almost every colony the Postmaster-General was a political officer. He hesitated not to say that it would prove of great advantage to the public interest to have the Collector of Customs a political officer. He thought the Government would be better carried on, and the public would be better served. [Mr. W. FORSTER: You would have a stronger Government, perhaps.] He believed not. He believed that the smaller the number of Ministers the stronger the Government. The more minds there were the less probability was there of unanimity. The greatest want in this colony was a strong Government. If we had failed at all under responsible government in this colony, we had failed through want of strength on the part of the Government. He thought the hon. member for Camden and the hon. member for Queanbeyan had failed to show that there would be any gain from not having the Postmaster-General a member of the Government.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he should oppose the motion. He believed that the number of Ministers in this country was not enough. He thought that the first great mistake that was made was the naming of officers to represent the same portfolio; and he instanced the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General. He contended that the Attorney-General ought not to be a political officer. It was a disgraceful anomaly, he thought, that a gentleman having the power of a grand jury should also be a member of the Government. With regard to the office of Collector of Customs, he contended that any gentleman who held that office ought, for the sake of the public interest, to be a member of the Government, with a seat in that House. He thought the country would be well repaid if we had a Minister at the head of the Customs department. As to the little extra expenditure necessary in having the Postmaster-General a political officer, he thought it was an expenditure wisely incurred.

Mr. WILSON thought the work which the members of the Government had now to perform was five or six times greater than it was before responsible government was inaugurated. Responsible government, therefore, had not been such a dear bargain to the colony. As to the proposition of doing away with the office of Postmaster-General, who, he asked, was to do the work if the office was abolished? He could speak confidently of the work which the hon. Secretary for Lands had to do. His hands must be full with the work of his own department. That work was, perhaps, a little more than ought to fall to the share of any one man to dispose of. Many important questions were brought under the attention of the Postmaster-General. At the present time there was the question of the expenditure of £10,000 on a line of steamers between this and California. That was a matter of such great importance to this country that it would take considerable time for consideration as to the course which ought to be adopted. In his (Mr. Wilson's) opinion, if we were to initiate a proper line to promote our interests, we should have nothing to do with a line going direct to New Zealand at all. A line from here to the Isle of Pines, and thence to the Fijis, would facilitate the transmission of letters so as to permit them to be delivered five or six days earlier than at present. [An hon. member: How much more should we have to pay?] We should have very little more to pay, but we should save from 1600 to 1800 miles' sailing, and the additional sum expended would be more than counterbalanced by the benefits obtained. He only mentioned that to show the kind of work which was thrown on the shoulders of the Postmaster-General. This Minister was also charged with the telegraphs of the colony, and if his office were abolished upon whose shoulders was the work to be thrown. He believed that the country would be benefited if we had a greater number of Ministers, and as he did not see how the work could be distributed he should vote against the motion of the hon. member for Camden.

Captain ONSLOW, in reply, said he thought benefit would result from this motion, inasmuch as attention had been called to the composition of the Cabinet generally. He (Captain Onslow) did not propose to do away with the office, but simply to make it non-political. The reasons given by the hon. Secretary for Lands would apply almost equally to any head of a department. Could any one say that a seat in the House was necessary to qualify for the office of Collector of Customs or Postmaster-General? He had always thought those offices required special training. Men were chosen, however, as Cabinet Ministers for their powers of debate, or perhaps it might be said, in some instances, for their subserviency. It was absurd to suppose that every member of a Cabinet had equal weight. The Minister for Lands, he thought, would be the last to admit that. He (Mr. Robertson) would expect his colleagues to pay great deference to him. He did not think there had been shown any necessity for the Postmaster-General holding a seat in the House. The questions asked of him had been small compared with the number asked of other Ministers, and they were such as might have been readily answered by any member of the Cabinet, seeing that the information was supplied by the secretary. At present he believed the duties of the office were performed very efficiently by the secretary. He did not think any reason had been shown why the office should be political, and he should divide the House on his motion.

The question was put and the motion was negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 5.

Mr. W. Forster	Mr. Campbell	Captain Onslow
C. Stephen		Mr. Butler (Tellers.)

Noes, 28.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. G. W. Allen	Mr. Hoskins
Robertson	Neale	Farnell
Samuel	Hill	Weaver
Sutherland	R. Forster	Smith
Sir James Martin	Driver	Lackey
Mr. Wilson	Lord	Fitzpatrick
Windeyer	Lloyd	Henry Stephen
Garrett	King	Brookes (Tellers.)
Webb	S. C. Brown	
J. Suttor	Flood	

PETITION.

Mr. CONSETT STEPHEN presented a petition from the borough of Alexandria, with reference to the licensing of public vehicles which was received.

BOAT AT BURRAGORANG.

Captain ONSLOW moved,—"That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1870 a sum not exceeding £30, for the purpose of providing the inhabitants of Burragorang with a second boat, to secure life and property in time of floods." He believed, at the instance of his colleague, a sum had been placed on the Estimates for one boat, but another was required. There was a population of 500, and two rivers in the district, and there had been great loss of life and property for want of boats in the floods. If the Government, however, would consent to instruct their officers to report on the matter he should not press the motion.

Mr. COWPER said if the hon. member would withdraw the motion, the Government would consider the matter and do what was right.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE JEWISH CHURCH.

Mr. WILSON moved,—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of all correspondence and minutes which have passed between the Government and any person or persons, relative to the sum of £1078, voted as compensation for land promised to the Jewish Church." It would be in the recollection of hon. members, that this sum of money was voted as compensation for land promised to the Jewish Church, and afterwards granted to the Roman Catholics. Some years ago land was promised and given by the Government to the Jewish Synagogue, but the people of that persuasion failed to take possession of the land, which was inadvertently granted to the Roman Catholic denomination, and the Jews came down to the House for compensation. Since then there had been a split among the Jewish people here, and they had got two synagogues—one in York-street and one in Macquarie-street. He had been asked to move this motion by parties who were connected with the synagogue in Macquarie-street, and who stated that the Government had given the money to the York-street synagogue, and deprived the Macquarie-street synagogue of all benefit arising from it. The money had been granted to trustees, and the majority of these trustees belonged to the York-street synagogue. He had been asked to move for this return.

Mr. ROBERTSON said his hon. friend had stated the early history of this question accurately, but had not been quite correct in his statement of what had latterly occurred. The land having been inadvertently granted to the Roman Catholic communion, another piece of land was offered to the Jews, which was not suitable. No suitable land could be found, and so the Government determined to give them £1070 as compensation for the site which they had lost. The hon. member had said that the majority of the trustees to whom the money was granted belonged to the York-street church; but as there were only two synagogues in Sydney, and the Government invariably appointed an odd number of trustees, they could not avoid giving a majority to one synagogue or other. He believed the Jewish communion was fairly represented in the selection the Government had made of trustees, and the Jews had made no remonstrance with the Government as to that trusteeship, nor had any one alleged that the trustees would act dishonestly or unfairly. They had not in any way attempted to evade their trust as far as he knew. These trustees were the most prominent gentlemen in the Jewish communion in this city. The second of these congregations was created by some schism or secession, and as the whole of the correspondence in reference to the matter was with the authorities of the York-street Synagogue, he contended that legally the Macquarie-street Synagogue had no claim to the grant. Still, the Government had considered both parties, and both were represented among the trustees. He had no objection to the production of the correspondence.

Mr. W. FORSTER said that the papers were very voluminous, and he doubted whether they would throw light upon the subject in reference to which they were asked. The Government had simply to make good a promise or a contract which they had entered into with certain persons, or the representatives of those persons. It had been repeatedly insinuated by hon. members on the other side, especially about the time of the elections, that this was a corrupt transaction between certain members of the Jewish Communion and the Government.

Mr. WILSON: I have never heard of it.

Mr. W. FORSTER: Then the hon. member must be in the position of those who were deaf because they would not hear. These papers would throw light upon that subject, and he called upon hon. members to find in them, if they could, any proof of the statements which they had made.

Mr. WILSON replied. The only papers which he asked for were those with reference to the money; and the return would not be voluminous unless the Minister chose to encumber it with documents which were not required, and about which there was no difference of opinion. He had no personal interest in the matter, and simply made the motion at the request of certain members of the Macquarie-street synagogue, who felt that their congregation had been ignored.

The motion was agreed to.

RECLAMATION OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

Mr. WILSON moved,—"That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of all correspondence, documents, reports, and minutes, relative to the claim of Messrs. Buckland and Northwood for compensation for alleged loss of water frontage at Woolloomooloo Bay, and for which the sum of £4454 has been placed on the Estimates for 1871." When the swamp at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay was filled up numerous applications were sent into the Government for compensation for loss of water frontage. Those claims were anxiously considered by the Government of the day; and his impression was that the Government of which he had the honour to be a member, after mature consideration of the claim of Buckland and Northwood, came to the conclusion that those gentlemen had no legal claim upon the Government. Buckland and Northwood had illegally reclaimed certain land; and the Government was willing that they should keep that land in satisfaction of any claim which they might have for loss of water frontage. It would appear that this matter had been opened up again. Arbitrators had been appointed, and the result had been that the sum of £4454 had been paid as expenses. He felt it right that the House should be placed in possession of the papers before we were called upon to vote the money.

Mr. ROBERTSON had no objection to produce the papers; and he agreed with the hon. member, that the House ought to be placed in possession of the fullest information before the estimate came on.

Mr. W. FORSTER said that there were two points on which Messrs. Buckland and Northwood claimed compensation. One was for land which they had illegally reclaimed, and for some alleged damage which had been done to their property by the reclamation which the Government had undertaken. Whether that claim was a shadowy one or not was not for him to say, but it appeared that the arbitrators thought that a valid claim had been made out. With regard to arbitration, this was one of those cases which made him regret that there was not some better mode of determining claims than by submitting them to arbitration. The amount awarded in this case was amazingly large, and was such as the Government were not led to expect. At the same time, he believed the arbitrators to be men of integrity and ability.

Mr. WILSON having replied, the question was put and agreed to.

ROAD NEAR MR. JAMES OSBORNE'S LAND.

Captain ONSLOW moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence, including minutes and reports (from January, 1860), of the officers of the Land and Survey Departments, respecting the proposed opening of a road from the north boundary of James Osborne's 640 acres, near its north-west corner, to the Old South Road." He asked the Ministers personally whether they objected to take this motion as a formal one, and they said they did not. He knew nothing of the case himself, but he had heard the most extraordinary reports and rumours; and he heard that this road had been opened by the Minister for Lands, in opposition to the report of his subordinates. From the objections which had been taken to this motion, he was led to suspect that there was something very wrong. It was proposed to move for a select committee last session, to inquire into the case, but the motion fell through.

Mr. GARRETT said that his reason for objecting to this being taken as a formal motion was this: Last session the hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Wilson, made some serious charges against the hon. member for Camden, Mr. Morrice; and he did not think it right that the matter should be concluded in the quiet way proposed. If it was proper last session that a select committee should be moved for, why was it not proper that a committee should be moved for this session. He knew that Mr. Morrice had no objection to the fullest inquiry and to the production of all papers.

Mr. W. FORSTER thought that in all such cases as the present, where such serious charges had been made, there should be the fullest inquiry. Mr. Morrice was last session charged with corruption; and he (Mr. Forster) shared in the surprise of other hon. members that the hon. gentleman who made the charges had not persevered in his endeavour to get a committee of inquiry appointed. The hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Wilson, made the most loud and malicious charges against Mr. Morrice; and he was either bound to go on with the matter, or lay himself open to a charge of inconsistency. This was not the only case in which the hon. member had asked for a select committee; he took precisely the same course with regard to the case of Mr. Eckford. And what had become of that case? [Mr. WILSON: It was settled in the Supreme Court.] The hon. member made charges which he (Mr. Forster) said were not true. The hon. member was capable of swallowing all sorts of charges against the characters of other people, and was capable of gulping down any amount of slander against other persons.

Mr. SPEAKER said he thought the hon. member was not in order.

Mr. FORSTER asked in what way he was out of order.

Mr. SPEAKER stated the question before the House, and observed that the hon. member was making a personal attack upon the hon. member for East Sydney, instead of speaking to the question.

Mr. FORSTER contended that he was only alluding to matters which had been alluded to by other hon. members who had preceded him.

Mr. WILSON said at the time he rose the hon. member was not alluding to the papers asked for, or anything connected with them, but to the case of Mr. Eckford. No doubt that case galled the hon. member——

Mr. GARRETT submitted that if the hon. member for Queanbeyan was out of order, the hon. member for East Sydney was still more out of order.

Mr. WILSON said that with regard to the question before the House, he might state that he had no wish last session to take up the question, but was asked to do so by the hon. member for Camden, Mr. Onslow. The hon. member for Shoalhaven and the hon. member for Queanbeyan appeared to be very irate because he did not ask for the appointment of a select committee. It was thought that before any further step was taken the production of the papers relating to the case should be asked for. But the hon. member to whom he had alluded appeared to be anxious to prevent these papers being produced.

Mr. FORSTER rose to order. The hon. member was making a personal attack upon him, which he presumed he should not be allowed to answer.

Mr. WILSON said he should not have alluded to the matter in any way had it not been for the unfair and unmanly attack which had been made upon him by the hon. member for Queanbeyan. The reason the motion for a committee was not moved last session was because it was so near the end of a session. The motion for a committee was put upon the paper in order to prevent a waste of public money by the construction of a bridge against Mr. Morrice's property. He thought it was of great importance that the papers should be laid on the table, because he thought they would contain information that hon. members were little aware of.

Captain ONSLOW hoped the case would not be discussed until the papers had been produced.

Mr. W. FORSTER said he was about to allude to the question in precisely the same way in which the hon. member for East Sydney was doing when he was ruled out of order.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the hon. member for East Sydney had charged the Government with corruption, and now wanted the question to drop. The hon. member had made charges against another hon. member whose position in the country was quite equal to his own. The hon. member did the same thing last session, under a pretence that he wanted a select committee appointed to inquire into the matter. What had become of that motion for a committee? The hon. member said it was not moved last session because it was so near the end of the session before he had an opportunity of moving it. Well, if there was such hurry, why did not the hon. member simply ask for the papers, and not bother with a select committee. Whatever overriding of the law there had been, the hon. member (Mr. Wilson) alone was chargeable with it, and what had been done by the Government which succeeded him had been done under the law. The hon. member did—he would not say for party purposes (but the hon. member, Mr. Morrice, believed it was so)—the hon. member did interfere in the most unusual and arbitrary manner to prevent this road that had been formed under the law from being opened. The hon. member abused the Government, and charged them with corruption, and yet thought that he had used no offensive language. He (Mr. Robertson) did not know whether the hon. member thought so little of corruption that he did not deem a charge of the kind offensive. If the hon. member had been interrupted in his action with reference to this matter last session, he might have moved in it again this session. The Government would produce the papers.

Captain ONSLOW, in reply, said he would certainly have preferred that some other hon. member had moved in this matter. He thought the hon. member for Shoalhaven did not understand why he (Captain Onslow) had moved for these papers. As for appointing a select committee, he would rather wait to see these papers and judge whether the case should go to a select committee before he asked for one. He had heard only one side of the question. He did not desire to say anything more about it, and he would, if he had been permitted, have moved the motion as a formal one. It was not worth while entering into the matter at all until the papers were produced.

The motion was put and passed.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL POWERS EXTENSION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider this bill in detail. The various clauses were passed without amendment, and the House resumed.

The bill was reported, and the report was adopted.

The House adjourned at 5 minutes before 7 o'clock until 5 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

MR. BUCHANAN to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. When was the Gold Commission presided over by Mr. Innes appointed? 2. Has the chairman (Mr. Innes) and the members of the Gold Commission been paid from the date of the appointment of said Commission up to the date of last payment, for every day in the interim, including Sundays? 3. If the above is true, has the Commission been paid for many days that they were not engaged on duty? 4. Has the Government employed Mr. Innes, the chairman of the Commission, since the date of his appointment to that office, in any other capacity? and, if so, in what capacity? 5. Was it on Mr. Innes's certificate that the members of the Commission were paid on Sundays? 6. Is it the intention of the Government to recover from the chairman and members of the Gold Commission all moneys paid them for Sundays and other days that they were not on duty?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. How much money has been paid to Dr. Badham, Professor of Classics and Logic, in the Sydney University, to defray his travelling expenses in his efforts to distribute his Greek and Latin wares throughout the interior? 2. Who requested Dr. Badham to engage in this duty? 3. Has Dr. Badham sent in any report to the Government as to the result of his efforts? 4. Has the Government come under any obligation to defray Dr. Badham's travelling expenses for any fixed period?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Has the hon. member for Wellington, Mr. Spring, been employed in any capacity by the Government; if so, in what capacity, and what pay was received? 2. Is the hon. member, Mr. Spring, employed in any capacity by the Government at the present time, and on what conditions as to pay?

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. Webb to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Is he aware that the road from Caloola to Tuena is in an impassable state? 2. How much of the £260 for the repair of the road from Caloola to Tuena, placed on the schedule 1870 for subordinate roads under the Department for Public Works, has been expended?

Mr. M. C. Stephen to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Are the Government about to form two new batteries of Volunteer Artillery? 2. If so, do the Government intend accepting the services, several times offered, of a proposed battery to be designated with the permission already obtained of the Duke of Edinburgh "Prince Alfred's Own"?

Mr. M. C. Stephen to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Was not the office of John Byron, late principal warder at Cockatoo Island, abolished on 31st December, 1869? 2. Is not the Government aware that Byron was then sixty-two years of age? 3. Did not Byron, having first served several months in the police, enter the Government service on Cockatoo Island on 14th March, 1852, and remain in it continuously till his office was then abolished? 4. Has his claim under the above circumstances to a pension under the Superannuation Act, or otherwise, been, or will it be, acknowledged? 5. What is the amount of pension or gratuity, if any, now being or which has been paid to him; and if the same is less than that authorised under the above Act to a person sixty-two years of age after eighteen years service, will his case receive further consideration?

Mr. M. C. Stephen to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Is he aware that a large encroachment exists on the Enmore Road, leading to the electorate of Canterbury, and that this road was for half its width, with the encroachment thereon as aforesaid, handed over by the Government to the municipality of Newtown? 2. Is it a fact that the municipality of Marrickville, who have the other half of the width of such road, have been required by the Survey department to carry out their kerb line immediately opposite such encroachment to the proper alignment, and that the effect of this will be to narrow the thoroughfare, so as to obstruct the traffic in a manner which will be dangerous to the public? 3. What steps in the matter will the Government take to secure freedom of traffic and the public safety on this road?

Mr. S. Brown to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 8th November, from the Borough of Alexandria, relative to the licensing public vehicles, be printed.

Mr. Driver to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Has any report been received from the District Surveyor upon objections made against opening or proclaiming the road from Carcoar to Tea-pot Swamp; if so, what is the nature of such report? 2. Is the Minister aware that, in consequence of the delay in opening such road, it is almost impossible for resident farmers to get their produce to market? 3. Will the Government take immediate steps to have such road opened?

Mr. Driver to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Have instructions been given to any, and what surveyor, for the survey of a road from No. 1 Swamp (by Ford's Road) to its junction with the Tea-pot Swamp Road in Lewis Gordon's 791 acres? 2. If so, when were such instructions given? 3. Has any, and what portion been surveyed? 4. Why has such survey not been completed; is it intended to complete same?

Mr. Driver to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Has any application been made for a gold mining lease at Great Britain Reef, Junction Point, Tuena, by Grace and party; if so, what is the date of such application? 2. Has such application been heard or considered by the Court of Petty Sessions at Tuena; if so, what was the decision arrived at? 3. Is it a fact that from the great delay in settling this application, a large number of persons are kept out of employment?

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Driver to move,—1. That a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report to this House upon the petition of Mr. James Ford, presented on the 8th day of November instant. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Moses, Mr. Hill, Mr. Neale, and the mover.

Mr. Driver to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 8th November, from Mr. James Ford, be printed.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice HARGRAVE and a jury of four.

PRITCHARD V. DIBBS.

The jury in this case not having agreed at half-past 5 a.m. but (still equally divided in opinion), after having been twelve hours in deliberation, were discharged without verdict.

JURY COURT.

Before his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

M'CULLOCH V. ECKFORD AND ANOTHER.

The trial of this case, which had already lasted two days was resumed, and concluded. It was an action by Mr. Andrew Hardie M'Culloch against Messrs. John Eckford and John W. Eckford, for trespass and trover. The first count of the declaration (in trespass) alleged the seizing of plaintiff's bulls, cows, bullocks, and calves by defendants, the driving and chasing of the animals with dogs, &c., and the impounding of them, in a wet and muddy pound, for a long space of time. It was alleged that, by means of the injuries thus sustained, the animals were rendered so weak that some of them became wholly lost to the plaintiff, and that the latter was put to great expense and trouble in getting back such as were ultimately recovered. Also, that all the cattle so recovered were, by reason of the treatment they had received, depreciated in value. The second count (in trover) alleged the wrongful conversion of the same animals. There were also the usual money counts for "money payable," &c. Damages were laid at £2000. The defendants pleaded "not guilty" to the first and second counts; secondly, as to both the said counts, that the cattle named therein were not the property of the plaintiff; thirdly, that defendants were the lawful occupants of a certain station called Walaraway within the meaning of the Impounding Act of 1865, and that plaintiff's cattle having trespassed upon (and done damage to) the said station, were by defendants driven to, and impounded in the nearest pound, in the exercise of the defendants' lawful right; fourthly, by defendant, John W. Eckford, that the said station was occupied by defendant John Eckford, and that the cattle were for the reasons alleged impounded by the said John W. Eckford, as John Eckford's servant. Fifthly, as to the money counts, never indebted.

Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Darley, instructed by plaintiff in person, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Innes and Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Colquhoun and Colquhoun, of West Maitland (Sydney agents, Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown), for the defendants.

Jury: Mr. Richard Peek, of 51, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Robert Yeend, of Waverley; Mr. Henry Perdriau, of Darling-street, Balmain; and Mr. Magnus Jackson Peden, of Randwick.

The substantial contest in this case was whether, in the driving of the plaintiff, the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1861 and the Impounding Act of 1865, as to the driving of stock along a bush road, had been transgressed. The plaintiff's case was that these provisions had been strictly adhered to; that the cattle had been driven as fast as circumstances would permit; that they had not been suffered to stray beyond the distance on either side of the road allowed by law; and that the impounding was a totally unjustifiable act. The defendants' case was that the cattle had been suffered to loiter and stray, and that the impounding was a measure called for and fully warranted by the trespasses of the herd. The legal provisions in question under the Crown Lands Act of 1861 were that cattle or sheep, *bona fide* travelling, and under proper charge, might depasture for half-a-mile on either side of the road or track; but unless prevented by rain or flood, cattle must move at the rate of at least seven miles, and sheep at the rate of at least four miles, per diem. The Impounding Act of 1865 contained the same provision as to the grazing of travelling stock on either side of the road or track, but conflicted with the Crown Lands' Occupation Act as to the rate of travelling. By the Impounding Act the minimum rate of travelling was prescribed as ten miles a-day for cattle and six miles a-day for sheep. The plaintiff's cattle were under the charge of Charles Clarke, plaintiff's overseer at his Riverstone station. The herd consisted of 1177 head when, on the 29th of January last, it started, under Clarke's charge, from a station called Newton Boyd, in the New England district, for Bullaroora, a station on or near the Castlereagh River. Clarke had with him eight men and twenty-seven horses. The country at this time was parched and dry, with but little feed, and the cattle suffered greatly from these causes. They travelled eleven miles on the day before they arrived at Little Bumble Creek—in the Namoi district, about forty miles from the Namoi River—which they reached on the 6th of March. The cattle were at this time as strong as could be expected, considering what they had undergone. The drought which had lasted so long then broke, and heavy rains set in. The country, which was composed chiefly of a soft and porous soil, became boggy. The cattle could not be got on near so fast as before, and suffered much from the labour of travelling through the softened earth. They managed, however, to get next day a distance, according to one side, of about five miles, and according to the other side, about three and a half miles, to Waterloo Creek. On this journey, it was said, their difficulties increased. The soil had become more and more boggy, the horses had for the most part "knocked up," and several of the men had to drive on foot. When the cattle made this halt—which was on the day before the occurrences out of which this action had arisen—the weather was still bad. The place was nearly all covered with water, and there was no feed. About noon next day Clarke heard of a new road, and started ahead by himself to look for it, leaving the cattle in charge of the other men. At this time the cattle were on a bare plain within about three miles of the defendant's head station. Clarke had got to a distance of about a mile from the cattle when looking back he saw that some strange men had come among the herd with dogs. Riding back he found Mr. J. W. Eckford with five men and three cattle dogs "cutting off" about half the herd, and doing so in a very reckless manner, putting no restraint upon the dogs, which were worrying the cattle; but on the contrary, rather assisting in this kind of proceeding, by forcing the animals to move with much greater speed than their strength would allow. Clarke asked Eckford and his men to desist, but these remonstrances were unheeded. He then asked where they were taking the cattle, and he was told "to the pound." Clarke said that the cattle were not trespassing, as they had a right to half a mile on either side of the high road, and none of them were so far off as this. Eckford, in reply, asked Clarke whether he did not know that he was on purchased property. Clarke replied in the negative. Eckford rejoined that he would "let him know it." Clarke begged that the dogs might be taken off, but no notice was taken of his request. He begged Eckford, "for God's sake," to leave the cattle alone, and he (Clarke) would pay for any damage they had done." This appeal was equally unsuccessful, Eckford saying that he would take the cattle to the pound by way of making an example of them to other trespassers. Clarke followed to the pound, leaving the rest of the cattle where they were. The impounded cattle were, Clarke said, driven with undue speed. The distance was about five miles. This distance was got over in about two hours and twenty minutes; the fact being that in the then state of the country, and of the cattle, they ought to have been allowed a whole day to go that distance. Nine animals dropped by the way, and afterwards died. Thirteen head were driven into a boggy place, where they perished unheeded. The pound was in a very filthy state, and there was no grass in it. Into this pound 860 head of cattle were driven. The total amount of the charges was £9 4s. Clarke offered the poundkeeper an order for this amount, not having sufficient cash to pay it. The order was, however, refused. Clarke then went to a Mr. Brown a squatter whose station was in the neighbourhood, and borrowed the money. The pound charges were paid next day, and the cattle released. They were by this time so weak from overdriving and starvation as to be unable to travel, and by Brown's leave they were taken to the station, where they had a day's (or two days) spell before they resumed their journey. Some of them, however, died daily, the total number lost being 89, ere the herd arrived at its destination. A good deal of the loss occurred in that part of the herd left in the cold and wet plain without feed while the others were impounded. Nine horses died from the same cause. Five of the cows slipped their calves, and the whole of the animals were greatly depreciated in value. The cattle were valued at £3 10s. per head, and the horses at £5 10s., while the general depreciation was said to be to an extent of about £1 per head, all round, on such as actually arrived at their destination. The evidence of Clarke was corroborated by that of other witnesses for the plaintiff in its most important particulars, although there were some discrepancies on minor points. The evidence of defendants' witnesses was in most respects directly contradictory to that adduced on the other side, and, although not without some discrepancies, was upon the whole perfectly consistent. According to the evidence the cattle were two days upon the run before they were impounded, and were not travelling but straying over the run, far beyond the required limits on either side of the road, from Mooree to Narrabri, along which they were supposed to be going. Some of the cattle, it was alleged, were 118 chains from the track when they were impounded, and all of such as were subsequently impounded were considerably more than half-a-mile from the road. The distances were calculated by reference to the skull of a bull which had been placed by Mr. Eckford on a tree after having shot the animal. Measurements were made or estimated, by various parties, from the tree thus distinguished. The evidence for plaintiff as to the use of violence, and worrying by dogs, &c., was met by direct contradiction, and as also much of what had been said by Clarke as to what had taken place. It was said that when Clarke was charged with trespassing he admitted the fact, but excused himself, and craved indulgence because he was a poor man. A person who was along with Clarke said that he had been a schoolfellow of a younger member of the Eckford family, then present. He even appealed to the latter, but was told that as the other brother (one of the defendants) was in charge of the station, he (the younger) could not interfere. The peculiar remonstrances spoken to by Clarke were denied on the other side, although it was admitted that there had been an avowed determination to impound the trespassing cattle, the station having suffered very much from trespasses of the kind. The tent of plaintiff's men had, it was stated, been seen for two days at Waterloo Creek, and the cattle had during that time been kept in the neighbourhood. The cattle were driven to the pound carefully, the driving taking about six hours, and the only suffering of the cattle was through their inferior quality or their weakness, the latter being in consequence, apparently, in a great measure, of their having been previously overdriven. It was further averred that there was some feed about to tempt the trespassing of these cattle, and that the country was quite fit to travel in at the legal rate. The poundkeeper was examined to prove that the cattle had not been overdriven. This person had, himself, assisted in driving the animals to the pound. He stated that it was the habit of country poundkeepers to attend the mustering of cattle at neighbouring stations when there were usually stray cattle to be impounded. The learned CHIEF JUSTICE condemned this practice, and pointed out that if a poundkeeper assisted in any way in the capture of cattle for the pound he would act wrongly and illegally. A person named Margrave, who was a contractor for construction of dams, deposed to measurements of distances of sites said to have been those of the camp, and of the points to which the cattle had strayed. That of the camp was said to be 96 chains: from the track the furthest point to which the cattle had strayed, 118 chains; from the track and the nearest point from which any had been impounded, 70 chains from such track. Evidence was gone into in reply. Clarke declared that he had no tent, but camped with a tarpaulin over the dray, and that the tent which defendants' witnesses spoke of must have been the tent of one M'Gowan, who had passed with 1200 sheep, and whose camp Clarke had seen rather less than a mile from the road, near Waterloo Creek. Also, that he Clarke had been preceded, to Mooree, by a day, by 1100 cattle belonging to (or driven by) one Vickery, which cattle defendants' witnesses might have seen. His (Clarke's) own dray was but about 100 yards from the road, that none of them were near the "Bull's Head tree" when impounded, but all, or nearly so, within 200 yards of the dray. It was just possible that a very few might have strayed beyond the half-mile on either side of the road, but he did not believe that any had gone so far. There were other cattle out belonging to plaintiff scattered over the run. Mr. Brown stated that one of the Eckfords had given to him (Brown) the money which Clarke had paid at the pound with a request that it might be handed to Clarke, and that the latter might be requested not to demand any account of the cattle, which had been left behind. The refusal to take an order on plaintiff to pay the pound charges had it appeared been the poundkeeper's own act without any instruction from defendants. There was a good deal of evidence on both sides as to various matters of detail, some of which evidence was very conflicting. The jury was ably addressed by counsel on either side, and the evidence fully commented upon by these addresses. For the plaintiff, it was contended that by the reservation in the defendants' lease under the Crown Lands Occupation Act there was a right to drive cattle, at any rate of progress along the road so long as they were not more than half a mile on either side of it. On the other hand, it was contended that if the cattle were rightly seized and impounded the defendants would not be liable for any which died through sheer weakness on their way to the pound.

His HONOR, in summing up, recapitulated the principal portions of the evidence on either side. He ruled that to justify the impounding there must be an actual trespassing by the animals at or about the time of such impounding. There could be no impounding for a trespass on a previous day even on the same run, although such trespass might be the subject of an action. The owners of the animals were bound to get them on at the rate prescribed by the Impounding Act, and not to allow them to stray more than half a mile from the road. In case of a breach of the law in either of these particulars the possessors of the station might impound such animals as were trespassing. Their duty would be to drive the animals to the pound with due care, but as they (defendants) had a right in such case to impound, they would not be responsible for the dying of any of the cattle through mere weakness on their way to the pound. Upon the question of fact the jury must judge for themselves.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

FULLER V. WESTON.

His HONOR gave judgment herein as follows:

In this case the plaintiff is a magistrate of the colony, residing at Kiama; and the defendant is proprietor of a newspaper, there published:—the action being for a libel in that paper, bearing the signature of a resident, reflecting on the plaintiff's judicial conduct, and asserting that he had thereby shown himself unfit for his office. The evidence largely preponderated, that the plaintiff had not really done the act imputed to him; but, if he had, it was conceded by both counsel that there would have been nothing remarkable, or open in any degree to censure, in the act. The imputation, therefore, was on its face unworthy of serious notice. Inasmuch as, however, it amounted to a charge of partiality, and had been not only promulgated but framed by the defendant, although on the authority of the ostensible writer, the plaintiff could scarcely be blamed for seeking redress.

The question now is, the jury having found a verdict for forty shillings only, whether he ought to get a certificate for costs. In other words, was there (in the terms of the District Courts Act) sufficient reason for the plaintiff's suing in this Court. And I think that there was. Not merely because of the positions of both parties, but because of the nature of the charge—relating as it did to the administration of justice—and because of the fact, that the plaintiff is interested in a rival newspaper, also published at Kiama. It was surely not desirable, that a controversy of this character, arising under such circumstances, and affecting such litigants, should be decided by a comparatively local Court, in preference to this higher tribunal.

In Burt v. Goyder, recently referred to by me, my certificate did not avail the plaintiff against the enactment of 43rd Eliz., c. 6, s. 2. But in that case, the verdict was *under* forty shillings; whereas here it was given, purposely perhaps, for that amount.

NOTE.—His Honor's statement, in Minehan v. Clarke, as to the amount of the verdict in Burt v. Goyder, should have been "a farthing" instead of forty shillings.

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CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

Mr. W. J. Foster acted as Crown Prosecutor.

BIGAMY.

Philip Christian Wagner was indicted for that he "did, on the 5th day of May, 1862, marry one Sarah Bligh, and afterwards, and whilst he was so married to the said Sarah as aforesaid, to wit on the 20th day of July, 1870, at West Maitland, in the said colony, feloniously and unlawfully did marry and take to wife one Amelia Kremer, and to the said Amelia Kremer was then and there married, the said Sarah, his former wife, being then alive." Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The first marriage by prisoner was, according to the evidence, celebrated on the 5th day of May, 1862, by the Rev. Canon Vidal, at Mulgoa, in the Penrith district; and the second marriage, with Amelia Kremer, was proved by the Rev. Mr. Thackeray to have taken place at St. Paul's, West Maitland, on the 20th July, 1870. Prisoner was undefended, and relied for his defence upon a document which he tendered, and of which the following is a copy:—

"Sydney, New South Wales, 1st August, 1870.

"Memorandum.

"Whereas Phillipp Wagner, on the one part, and the said Mrs. Sarah Wagner, on the other part, have been united in marriage, and who since the said marriage have been separated for the last three years, and as they cannot agree, they, the said Phillipp Wagner and the said Sarah Wagner, do hereby declare their marriage void. Each one can marry again without persecution on either part.

"PHILLIPP WAGNER,
"SARAH WAGNER."

He also handed in the following statement to his Honor:—

"In reference to my case about to be brought before your Court, I beg respectfully to lay before your Honor the following particulars. I am a native of Nassau, Prussia, not naturalized, and by occupation a farm labourer. About eight years hence I was married to my first wife, and lived with her about four years, but in consequence of her bad conduct and infidelity, I determined to leave her (but not before acquainting her of my intention). Having obtained work in the country, I sent for her, in the hope that she might reform when away from her associates. I offered to pay all her travelling expenses, but she refused to join me. I had no correspondence with her for nearly three years, when on coming to Sydney I found her living with another man. About this time I was contemplating another marriage, which I afterwards contracted, obtaining from my first wife a written document, freeing me from all responsibility as to herself for the future. Since my first separation I have never lived with her as man and wife. Possessing the document referred to I imagined I was at liberty to marry again; but my sister gave information to the police, and hence my present position. As, although I had every intention of doing that which was right, if I have infringed the laws of the country I can only plead ignorance, which, with the conduct of my first wife, will, I trust, cause your Honor to look with mercy upon me, whilst administering justice. I also hope your Honor will allow this statement to go before the jury."

His HONOR having briefly summed up, the jury retired, and, after a short deliberation, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty, recommending prisoner to mercy on account of his ignorance of the law and of the contract entered into.

His HONOR, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had been recommended to mercy, first upon the ground of ignorance of the law, and secondly upon the ground that he supposed he had been released from formal obligation by the document produced by him. On the first ground, of ignorance of the law, that was no excuse, provided prisoner knew in doing an act that he was doing wrong. His acquaintance as to the exact effect in law was immaterial. Few persons knew the exact legal consequences of their acts, while they all might know they were doing wrong. With respect to the second ground of prisoner's belief, his Honor felt inclined to pay more attention to it if prisoner had acted upon his supposed belief. It appeared, however, that he did not so act, because it was found that on the second marriage he represented himself as a bachelor and an unmarried man. He found also that to the young woman upon whom the injury was inflicted prisoner represented himself as a bachelor and unmarried, and if the jury had considered this they would probably have hesitated before recommending prisoner to mercy upon that ground. The injury had been done to this woman and to society, but his Honor was willing to consider the recommendation to some extent, and, under the circumstances, prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Maitland gaol.

Prisoner, who seemed much affected throughout the proceedings, was then removed.

RAPE.

George Emberson was indicted for that he did, on the 11th day of September, 1870, at Waterloo, violently and feloniously assault Sarah Smith, and against her will feloniously did ravish and carnally know her. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, but, not having the means to retain counsel, Mr. Leary and Mr. C. J. Manning were assigned to defend him. Mr. Foster, having opened the case for the Crown, called

Constable Farr, who deposed that, about a quarter-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night, prisoner was given into his custody outside the door of plaintiff's house; she said prisoner was the man who committed the offence, and witness then charged him with feloniously assaulting Sarah Smith; prisoner, in reply to the charge, said he was not guilty, and witness subsequently charged him with feloniously ravishing her; he made no reply to that charge.

John Watts deposed, that he recollected Sunday, the 11th September; on that day he was passing from Waterloo to the Newtown Road, and while passing Mrs. Chisholm's place, at the top of the hill, near where the railway began, he heard something like a young female screaming; he made his way towards the spot from whence the cry proceeded, and, upon coming to the paddock he saw two men and a young female; this was above the Newtown side of the railway; one man came up to him (witness) and said "Tom you are wanted here," and told him something which he did not think prisoner heard; the girl at this time was about twenty yards away from the men, and crying; witness took prisoner by the arm and told him he must go to the watch-house; prisoner appeared quite willing, and said he would go, and stated that the girl asked him to go into the paddock; this, however, the prosecutrix denied, and told witness that prisoner asked her to go across the paddocks; she also told him (witness) something about children; she told him that she began to get afraid, but prisoner took her by the hand and told her to come on as there were plenty of houses; she appeared very much agitated, and there were some signs of blood upon her nose; she had no hat on; prisoner was subsequently given into custody.

Miles Egan, a legally qualified medical practitioner, gave evidence to show that a violent criminal assault had been committed. There were all the appearances of considerable violence having been used.

Sarah Smith, a girl aged 13, deposed that she resided on the Botany Road, Waterloo; she knew prisoner, who lived seven doors from her house, and had known him for two years; on the night of the 11th September, she was going a message for her mother, to find a goat, when prisoner met her, and asked her to come with him for his children, Lizzie and George; witness replied "Yes," and went along with him to a paddock near the railway, where he offered her a ring, which she refused to accept; when they got to the railway prisoner seized her, tied her hands behind her back, and threw her down; upon falling she became insensible, and remembered nothing until she came to herself and saw prisoner running away, and a man standing near her, who loosed her hands. [Witness went on to describe the injuries she had received.]

Counsel for prisoner cross-examined witness at some length, but did not materially shake the evidence she had previously given.

Bridget Smith, mother of last witness, deposed that she remembered Sunday night, the 11th September, when she saw her daughter at home; she went away about 8 o'clock at night to look for a goat, and shortly afterwards returned for a boot which she had left behind; she subsequently came home, accompanied by two men; she was crying, and her nose was bleeding; she made a statement in consequence of which she (witness) saw prisoner about it; her daughter's clothes were covered with blood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manning: When prosecutrix came home with two men, she stated to witness that she had gone out for a walk with prisoner, who said he wanted her to go with him to look for his children.

This was the case for the Crown.

Henry Wilson (who was called on behalf of prisoner) deposed that prosecutrix, after the day upon which the alleged offence was committed, came to him and told him she had been out "larking" with a man, and had had illicit intercourse with him, for which she had got him into gaol.

Sarah Smith, recalled, stated that she did not make the statement given in the evidence of last witness.

Counsel for the defence addressed the jury at some length, contending that the evidence was not of such a nature as to justify a conviction.

Counsel for the prosecution having replied,

His HONOR summed up, pointing out that the point the jury had to decide was whether the offence was committed with or without the consent of prosecutrix, and warning them in coming to a conclusion upon the evidence, to dismiss from their minds any prejudice against the prisoner which would naturally arise, whether the girl had been violated with or without her consent.

The jury retired at half-past 5 o'clock, and at ten minutes to 7 o'clock returned to Court with a request that his Honor would read a portion of the evidence given by the prosecutrix, and also the medical testimony. This was accordingly done, and the jury again retired to their room. At eleven minutes past 8 o'clock the jury returned into Court with a verdict of "guilty of violent assault with intent to commit a rape."

Prisoner, upon being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said that he had been found guilty on the most corrupt and wilful perjury, and if the second man, who was present after the alleged assault was committed, had been brought forward, his testimony would have substantiated his (prisoner's) innocence.

His HONOR sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Darlinghurst gaol.

The jury, in the case of Charles Brown alias Burton, charged with stealing, who were locked up all night, appeared in Court, and intimated that they could not agree. His Honor accordingly discharged them.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Certificates were granted to James Simpson, William Bundock, and John Russell Jones.

Mr. Holden, on behalf of John Graham Macdonald, applied for a certificate. His Honor directed insolvent to verify or amend his schedule, and to file statement under rule 20, and accounts under rules 22 and 23, on or before the 29th November, and to call and attend at a special meeting for proof of debts, &c., within seven days of the said 29th November. The application stands over until the 13th December.

The application of John Henry Bennett for a certificate stands adjourned until Tuesday next.

The applications of James Walter Mitchell and William Kendall were struck out, no one appearing therein.

In the estate of Hebar Gartz, an adjourned single meeting. No creditor proved. Estate to be realised, and distributed according to law.

In the estate of James Iron, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was examined by a creditor, and the meeting terminated.

SURRENDER.

Robert Allen Hunt, of Phillip-street, Sydney, gentleman. Liabilities, £5210 18s. 6d., of which £2250 is secured. Assets, £2606. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, November 9.—Holiday.

Thursday, November 10.—Before the District Commissioner: Robert Bryen, first or only meeting, at Shoalhaven, at 12 noon; Nicholas Gallante and Athens Lazarus, special for proof of debts, at Braidwood, at 11 a.m.

Friday, November 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Brodie, first or only meeting; George Hawkins and Charles William Landon, first or only meeting; David Aarons, first or only meeting; Jeremiah Hourigan, first or only meeting; William Charlton, third meeting; James Webb, first or only meeting; John Purser, first or only meeting; Charles Patfield, first or only meeting; Sarah Pile, adjourned single, from the 21st ultimo; Currawang Copper Mining Company, adjourned special, for proof of debts, from the 21st ultimo.

Friday, November 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Thurling, first or only meeting at Bathurst; Cand Massey Winnitt, first or only meeting at East Maitland; James Davis, first or only meeting at Wagga Wagga.

Monday, November 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Daniel Buckley, second meeting at Albury.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, November 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motions—John Edward Irwin, Patrick Hickey, William Hankinson, Ogilvy, Jabez Connor (adjourned), Samuel Pritchard, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, November 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert Wilson, Michael Sullivan, Alexander Gilchrist, John Ford, adjourned from the 4th ultimo; Henry Harpur, William Ransome Gullick (separate estate), Donald M'Donald, Henry John Gruber Curry, John M'Dougall, adjourned from the 11th ultimo; Charles Henry Dawson, adjourned from the 25th ultimo; William Pike, adjourned from the 25th ultimo; Gilbert Tom Galpin Parsons, adjourned from the 25th ultimo; John Henry Bennett, adjourned from the 8th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hezlet, Macintosh, and Day.

Three persons were fined 5s. each, and two were fined 10s. each for drunkenness.

Patrick Farrell, 25, and William M'Grath, 21, were charged with vagrancy. Sergeant Lawler deposed that between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning he was with constable Larkins in Sussex-street, and saw the prisoners walking with a drunken man between them, and stopped them; the man said that he lodged at the Criterion Hotel, and that his companions were taking him home; they were not proceeding in the direction of the Criterion Hotel, and, believing that the prisoners intended to rob the man, witness and Larkins took them into custody; both are convicted thieves, and are the associates of bad characters; has seen them at all hours of day and night, and believes that they have no lawful visible means of support; charged them at the station with vagrancy. By Farrell: To the best of my belief you have no lawful means of support—I never knew you to do any work. By M'Grath: It is impossible for you to work and to be out all night. Constable Larkins gave similar evidence, and produced a list of six convictions against M'Grath, and of seven against Farrell, of various offences, within the last three or four years. To be imprisoned six months.

Thomas M'Crossin, an old man, apprehended for riotous behaviour, and proved to be an idle and disorderly person, without either fixed abode or lawful means, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

William Cooke was charged with vagrancy. Constable Larkins deposed that about half-past 1 o'clock this morning he and constable Mulqueeny saw the prisoner and another loitering in Sussex-street; they went some distance in the direction of Goulburn-street, and then returned on the other side of the street as far as Liverpool-street, when witness stopped them; he seized the prisoner and Mulqueeny attempted to take the other, who, however, made his escape; witness has known prisoner about eighteen months, and has repeatedly, by day as well as by night, seen him wandering with thieves and prostitutes; produced a memorandum according to which prisoner was in June, last year, apprehended for stealing, but was discharged; in January last, received a sentence of six months' imprisonment for vagrancy; and last month was sent to gaol seven days for resisting a constable. To be imprisoned three months.

Three prisoners were remanded.

On the summons paper were thirty-one cases, of which two were dismissed, other two were postponed, and three were not prosecuted. John Jeffreys, Denis Regan, and John Tollen were severally fined 5s. for having, in violation of the Sunday Observance Act, emptied a cesspool on Sunday, such emptying not being a work of either charity or necessity. John Randle was fined 1s. for wheeling a barrow upon a footway, and Joseph Smidmore was fined 5s. for running a bicycle upon the footway of Cook's River Road. John Linnan and William Bowes were fined 5s. each for riotous behaviour in the suburbs; and John Kirby was fined 40s. for being drunk and riotous on Parramatta Road. Fourteen persons were fined 10s. each for having neglected to register their dogs within the time prescribed by law.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—Three publicans' licenses were granted:—Alfred Bradford, sen., the Freemasons' Arms, York-street; Mary Buntin, the Beehive, Waterloo; and Charles Meacher, the Royal Exchange, Devonshire-street.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Renwick, Caraher, Donaldson, and Raymond.

Three drunkards were severally fined.

Albert Klaprodi, for hawking goods without a license, was ordered to pay a penalty of £5, with the alternative of fourteen days' incarceration.

Walter Segar, charged with assisting Thomas Watson and William Angeley, seamen of H.M. ship Galatea, to improperly absent themselves from duty, was discharged.

On the summons sheet there were thirty-three cases, eight of which were postponed, three dismissed, and in three others fresh summonses were issued. Thomas Lynch, Joseph Simpson, Joseph Bray, Thomas Young, John Purcell, Frederick Smith, and William Smith were fined 5s. and 5s. costs each, for allowing animals to stray. Jane May v. John Wallace was a breach of the Tenement Act case, in which a warrant of ejectment was issued. Florence Hickey, for a trivial assault upon William Harrison, was ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and 8s. 4d. costs; in default, to be locked up until the rising of the Court. J. Pattison, J. Doolan, E. Tyrrell, and W. Blackbrien, for being at such a distance from their cabs as not to have proper control of the horses attached thereto, were fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs each. Matthew Keeshan and Mary Smith, for keeping their licensed houses open for the sale of liquor at illegal hours, were each fined 40s., and 5s. 6d. costs. Henry Varrell, for indecent conduct in Riley-lane, was fined 35s., in default, seven days' gaol. Thomas Bates and Edward Bennard, for making use of obscene language, were each fined 10s. and 5s. 6d. costs, in default, seven days' imprisonment.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—The application of Bridget M'Caffrey for a publican's license for a house situated in Shelley-street, to be known as M'Caffrey's Hotel, was granted.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday forenoon at the Queen's Arms Hotel, South Head Road, touching the death of a woman named Sarah Kerr. George Kerr deposed that he resided at 20, Botany-street, Sydney; he was a plumber; the deceased was his wife; she would be about thirty-four years of age; she was a native of the county of Armagh, Ireland; they had been seven years married, and they had been six years in the colony; the deceased enjoyed good health and was never laid up, excepting on one occasion about three years ago, when two of her children died and were buried on the same day; she had not been under medical treatment; she was a sober temperate woman; she did not complain of anything on Monday before she went out; after any exertion she complained of shortness of breath, and on last Saturday night, when they were walking up hill together, she complained of difficulty of breathing; between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday forenoon deceased went for a pint of beer to Mrs. Irwin's public-house; she was then apparently in good health; about three-quarters of an hour after she left home, in consequence of something he heard, he went to Mrs. Irwin's public-house and found his wife lying there dead; subsequently two constables removed the body to his residence; on Monday forenoon his wife had been washing, but nothing occurred to excite her or cause her annoyance. Sarah Irwin deposed that she had known the deceased for about six months, and had always found her a sober temperate woman; she always appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health; about noon on Monday she came to witness's place by herself; she gave her a pint of English ale and a pint of colonial ale mixed, and she then left; she returned about a quarter to 1 o'clock with a little beer in the jug, and told witness that her husband said there was more colonial ale in it than English; while witness was talking to deceased from the inside of the bar she said "Oh, missus," turned up her eyes, and fell backwards; two men, named M'Quade and Steel, who were in the bar, went to her assistance, bathed her face with water, applied smelling salts to her nostrils, and placed her on a sofa; she gave one slight breath and then ceased to breathe; some one came up on horseback and went for a doctor, who arrived not later than from ten to fifteen minutes from the time deceased fell; deceased was not excited when she returned with the jug. Dr. Low deposed that, having heard the evidence, and coupling it with the appearance of the body, and the suddenness of the death, he was of opinion that it had resulted from disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict of death from "natural causes."

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—The City Coroner held a second inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Australian Youth Hotel, corner of Glebe and Bay streets, touching the death of a man named Charles Graham, who was found hanging in a bedroom in his father's house, in Glebe-street, Glebe, on the morning of that day. Senior-constable Lawless, doing duty at No. 2, police-station, deposed, that about a quarter-past 8 o'clock that morning he was in Parramatta-street, when he received information which led him to visit a house in a lane off Glebe-street, Glebe; he went into a small back room—a skillion-room of an outhouse occupied by his informant, Archibald Graham; he there saw the body of a man suspended by the neck with a cord—apparently a clothes-line—to one of the rafters of the roof; he was quite dead and cold, and stiff; his hands were hanging by his side, and were half clenched, the thumb of the right hand protruding between the thumb and forefinger; he cut him down; the eyes were closed at the time; the mouth was partly open; there was another constable with witness; the feet of deceased appeared to be about a foot or eighteen inches from the ground; the body was dressed in tweed trousers, with braces, and a crimson shirt; there was a box about a couple of feet behind the body, and to the right of the body there was a bed about a foot from it; he observed that the pillows had been removed from the head to the foot of the bed; the bedclothes were very much disturbed, and it seemed that some one must have been tossing them about; he cut the body down and placed it on the bed, with the assistance of constable Marshall; the rope, on being cut, showed that there was a deep indentation all round the neck; the indentation extended round by the ears, and was just under the ears; he searched the body but found nothing on it; he found neither paper nor writing in the room; there was nothing about the apartment to show that a struggle had taken place; the man was a perfect stranger to him. Archibald Graham deposed that he was a carpenter and joiner, and resided in a lane off Glebe-street, Glebe; the deceased was his son; he was forty-two years of age, and a native of Glasgow (Scotland); he was a carpenter by trade; he was single; he had been in the colony for 30 years, and had lived with witness all his days; he last saw deceased alive about half-past 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon in the yard going into his bedroom, where his body was then lying; deceased had been drinking to excess for some years past; indeed he had been hardly ever sober; since last Wednesday he had been very bad by drinking, and, with the exception of Monday last, was drunk all that time; he had not suffered from *delirium tremens*; he enjoyed good health, but was affected sometimes by drink; he thought that deceased was suffering from depression on Monday last; he appeared low and depressed; he did not observe anything in his son's conduct or behaviour to lead him to believe that he was out of his mind; he appeared to him to be in the full enjoyment of his reasoning faculties; he had never heard him threaten to commit suicide, nor from his conduct or behaviour did he think he would do so; he had threatened to take witness's and his mother's life; he believed deceased to have been capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; he had no conversation with deceased on Monday; he then seemed to witness to be suffering from depression consequent upon drink; no one shared the deceased's bedroom; from half-past 11 o'clock on Monday he did not see him again till a quarter-past 8 o'clock that morning in his bedroom, to which he was called by his son Malcolm; the room in which deceased slept was close to witness's, but he did not hear any noise; deceased not coming for dinner on Monday did not excite his apprehension, as it was not an unusual thing for him to be absent at that time; neither did his absence from supper cause any suspicion; a line shown to him was usually stretched from the shop to the house; deceased when found appeared to have been dead for some hours; the body was cut down in his presence by senior-constable Lawless; there was no pressure of creditors or pecuniary embarrassments to disturb deceased; he did not know of any motive for his committing suicide. By jury: The line was in the yard on Monday afternoon; he was then working in the yard. Malcolm Graham deposed that he was a draper, and resided in Derwent-street, Glebe; the deceased was his brother; witness did not reside with his father; on last Sunday week he last saw his brother alive; deceased then asked him for some money to get medicine; he knew that the deceased had been drinking for years, and was frequently intoxicated; he drank whenever he could get drink; he never heard his brother threaten to commit suicide, nor had he any reason to believe that he would do so; he believed from deceased's excitability from drink, and his frequent quarrels with his parents also caused by drink, that his brother's mind was impaired; he was of opinion that of late years deceased had been constantly insane through drink; he, however, believed that he was fully capable of distinguishing right from wrong; he went to his father's house that morning on hearing that his brother had killed himself; he was not present when the body was cut down; a little girl, about nine years of age, came to his place and told him about Charles. Peter Graham deposed that he was a builder, and resided at Derwent-street, Glebe; the decased was his brother; the deceased had been intemperate for at least the last twenty years; he never heard him say that he would commit suicide, nor was there anything in his manner to generate the suspicion that he would commit suicide; he saw him on Monday last, close to the shed or workshop at his father's; he did not speak to him; he appeared very much excited; the excitement manifested itself in the following manner: he was making use of obscene language while witness was in his father's house reading the paper; witness went out to the shed; when there he heard deceased say to himself in the yard that his mother was a wretch, and that he knew how to settle her; this and his previous conduct led him to believe that deceased should be looked after. The Coroner directed the jury, who returned a verdict of suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity, brought on by repeated acts of intemperance.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

MAJOR'S CREEK.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* of the 2nd instant states that Sole's machine has been engaged on a parcel of stone from Sibbel and Co.'s claim, Shingle Hut Creek, which realised half an ounce to the ton; Danks and party will have a crushing in a short time from their claim on the Red Hill, which, it is anticipated, will turn out pretty well. A. Dunshea and party are raising stone from their claim, which is expected to go the same as the crushing they had a few weeks ago. Livingstone and party have recommenced on their claim at Wilson's reef. Mr. John Dunshea (the one I refer to is one of the oldest miners on Major's Creek), is deepening his shaft from the 50-feet level which I mentioned a short time ago as his having let by contract on the Young Australian claim. Cahill and party (Dargue's line) are getting up some good stone, and will have a crushing shortly; Rigby and party, near Cahill's, are still getting up stone, which is looking far better than the lot previously raised, but owing to the wet weather we have lately had here they cannot get it carted to the machine at Jembaicumbene; Wilson and Co. have put their machine in thorough working order again and will recommence crushing again to-day or to-morrow. The Enterprise are crushing away at stone from their reef; Chynoweth and party are busily at work putting things in form to commence operations. Dargue and Co.'s returns for last week amounted to 80 oz.

LITTLE RIVER.—The same paper in its latest correspondence from Little River, says:—The leakage at the Homeward Bound line of reef is still very heavy and shows very little sign of slackening; in fact, I do not think it will abate much until the present unsettled weather gives place to fine. The party are sinking their main shaft and have had their pump lowered nine feet during this week. At Burrell's Reef they are still sending up good stone to grass.

ARALUEN.—The correspondent of the *Braidwood Monitor* of the 4th instant says:—The miners are, I am sorry to say, still working under great difficulties; in fact, some of the claims have had to suspend operations altogether, while others are only partially working. The leakage in the ground is so great, that only about half a dozen claims are getting any of the precious metal at all, and some of these only in small quantities. This has naturally made the Valley very dull; in fact, the place looks quite deserted. Redbank, once the centre of attraction to the miners and their wives on the Saturday night some time back, used to be a complete fair—it was with difficulty that you could elbow your way through the crowd; but, alas! now you can look from one end to the other, and only see about a dozen or so strolling about. The place is indeed wonderfully changed; the past severe winter has made sad havoc here, and the last rains have also made it much worse. Business is quite at a standstill, in consequence, I am afraid, that the approaching Christmas will be very dull if things do not soon take a change. The engine in the Perseverance claim has at last had to succumb to the heavy work which for months past she has been labouring under. She, I understand, broke down on Monday last; the party have consequently knocked all hands off, and turned all their horses out to grass. They are about to make arrangements towards engaging the old big engine that was recently sold, and which at present is undergoing a thorough overhauling, under the superintendence of Mr. Hackett. She is expected to be, when completed, equal to any on the Creek.—The adjoining claim, known as the Forties, are washing this week, night and day; they are likely to do well, and the prospects look very good. The new engine purchased for this claim by Messrs. Glanville and Co. is a perfect model, and is doing her work splendidly; the leakage is very heavy in this claim, being in the main creek and surrounded by old worked ground. The engine, however, is able to keep it down sufficiently to allow the party to keep the boxes going. The claims above these are all more or less full of water. The St. Vincent have had to procure an engine, their water-wheel not being able to keep the water down. The claims below are all more fortunate; they are all doing pretty well, and have not had so much water to contend with. The Last Chance party, which claim is on the Plains, are, I understand, doing very well. The Mudmelong claims are just about paying, the late rains having put them somewhat behind also.

MITTAGONG.—From a correspondent at this rush the *Wagga Express* learns that though the population is small mining operations are being steadily proceeded with, and upon the whole with very encouraging prospects indeed. On the line of reef on which Messrs. Tibeaudo and Co. have taken up their claim eleven parties are now vigorously engaged in sinking and prospecting, though Tibeaudo's and Metcalf's are the only two claims from which stone is as yet being raised. In the other claims the reef has not yet been struck. To the north of the prospecting shaft in Tibeaudo's claim a second shaft has been put down, and at a depth of about twenty feet from the surface capital looking stone has been struck. The gold can easily be discerned in it, and to judge from the specimens that have been obtained and brought into town the claim should be a very valuable one indeed. On Tom Fool's Gully on the old alluvial workings four parties of men are steadily getting up washdirt. Certainly none of these are making a "pile" for the dirt at the best is anything but rich, but they are still making a little money, and keep sinking on in the hopes of hitting upon something better. The weather upon the diggings has of late been frightfully wet, and plenty of water is in consequence everywhere to be obtained, but as the dam has been washed away, and the rain for the time appears to have cleared off, it is probable that a scarcity of water will before long again be experienced. Mr. Chalmers, a Victorian reefing speculator of some note, has recently visited Mittagong, and is reported tho have made a very good offer for the purchase of Mr. Tibeaudo's claim. Mr. Chalmers is also said to have expressed himself in most favourable terms of the reefing prospects of the place, but will not for the present undertake to erect a machine on the ground.

COWABEE REEFS.—The same journal remarks that a gentleman just returned from the Cowabee Reefs reports that the Sandstone Reef (Fennell's) is working along steadily, and the present yield is from half an ounce to three-quarters to the ton. The machinery at present in use is not large enough to crush the stone as fast as it is raised, so that the proprietors are not pressing forward the work as quickly as they otherwise might. The reef, we are informed, is widening out, and promises to fulfil the most sanguine expectations. The *Advertiser* adds that a small-sized cake of gold was brought into town yesterday by the proprietors of the Cowabee Sandstone Reef, and deposited in the Joint Stock Bank. It weighed 41½ oz., and was the product of 72 tons of stone. The quality of the gold was pronounced by competent judges to be very superior, and much better than any samples which have yet been produced from either Junee or any of the reefs on the north side. There were also one or two small pieces, making the total amount of the deposit about 60 oz. The yield in this instance, as well as the quality of the gold, has entirely fulfilled the expectations of the proprietors, and shows that if they had larger machinery, with all the latest improvements, this would be one of the best paying reefs in the district.

FORBES.—The *Times* of the 4th observes that the wet weather has prevented Chisholm and party from getting on so rapidly as they expected, and they almost met with another difficulty in foul air. They have got from a few grains to half a penny-weight in the prospects they have washed, but not sufficient to warrant them in declaring payable gold. The last two days they have been engaged enlarging the bore hole to get air below. They broke through their drive this morning, and they will now be able to work without difficulty.

CARCOAR.—The Carcoar correspondent of the *Bathurst Free Press* writing on the 1st instant says:—Quartz reefing is progressing very much in this district, and scarcely a week passes without some new reefs being discovered; the best discovery is near Egan's paddock, at Brown's Creek which promises to be very rich; numbers are sinking, while others are prospecting about it in all directions. At the Forest both mills are hard at work, and giving satisfactory results; others are being erected, and when ready will find plenty of work, as fresh reefs have been found on this ground. The mill at the Junction is also hard at work, and is grinding out as much gold as the owners expected it to yield, a portion of which was sold last week for £1500. New alluvial diggings have been found at Lumpy's Swamp, about three miles from the Forest Reef, which is giving 3 dwts. to the bucket. Upwards of 1600 oz. was sent from this district by the last gold escort, viz., nearly 900 oz. from Carcoar, and about 800 oz. from Trunkey.

EMU CREEK.—The *Mining Record* of the 5th instant has the subjoined report:—The weather continues favourable for the prosecution of mining industry throughout the whole district. The heavy rain on Saturday night filled all the dams where the supply of water was diminishing by use. Although there is nothing extraordinary to chronicle in reference to new discoveries, it will be seen by the following items of intelligence that matters are progressing favourably, and that reasonable hopes may be entertained of our future success. It is said that parties are prospecting for a new lead, near the Forbes road, beyond Jackson's Springs. We have been assured that fine quartz specimens have been found upon the surface of one of the ranges in that neighbourhood. At the Seven Mile, a considerable amount of work is constantly going on, there being no less than forty claims at work. George M'Nevin and party, at the upper end of the lead, already have 150 loads, and ten or twelve other claims have good-sized heaps. As a general thing matters appear prosperous there. At the upper Quondong, Mr. R. M. Vaughn, J.P., laid down a base line upon a new lead on Wednesday last. Four or five claims are already upon payable gold. The old prospecting claim upon the Welcome reef has again been taken up—six men's ground—and is being worked. In a gully about a mile and a half north of the Two Mile a third shaft was bottomed at 56 feet on Tuesday. The prospectors have now abandoned the ground. We learn that the prospectors, who have been making efforts at considerable cost and labour to discover a new lead near the old Sheep Station, about two miles down the creek, bottomed again on Thursday, but found nothing payable. At Mount Lively, which is about three miles southerly from the Mount Pleasant Inn, and upon Bungalong Creek, Brundah station, we understand that the prospectors are now down about 100 feet. They have got several feet down in a peculiar kind of rock, supposed to be a trap by some. The rock is of a reddish brown colour, and is very hard, apparently containing iron and other minerals. It is the intention of the party to sink some distance through the rock, under the impression that gold may be found. Four claims upon one side, and two upon the other, have been registered, the shareholders paying compensation to the prospectors. If this proves to be a successful venture, considerable advantage may be reasonably expected to accrue to not only the miners but business people generally. At Mr. Vaughn's machine there have been two cleanings from No. 2 Welcome. The first lot of 245 tons yielded ½ oz. to the ton, and another lot from same claim gave 8 dwts. to the ton. The machine is now engaged upon a lot of 300 tons from No. 3 Welcome. Mr. Cunninghame is crushing upon 300 tons from the Homeward Bound prospecting claim, and the table indicates that it will yield about 1 oz. to the ton. Kohinoor Co. still continue to crush from their own claim. Messrs. Bevan and Hopkirk are upon a lot of 200 tons from O'Brien's lease, Lucknow hill. It is said that Mr. Kirkpatrick still continues to crush the alluvial dirt from Messrs. Armstrong's lease, Two Mile.

THE WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

FROM Deniliquin it is reported by the *Chronicle* of the 27th ultimo, that during the preceding week heavy showers have again fallen, giving about 2.50 inches of water. Travelling of course is difficult, if not impossible, in many places; but grass was never known to be so plentiful. On the Deniliquin Reserve it is most luxuriant. On Tuesday night the Aurora Australis again exhibited itself for hours. The river has been rising with rapidity, and with the news of yesterday from Albury, that the Murray there was above the gauge (which only registers 14 feet 3 inches), and was still rising, considerable increase in the Edward may yet be expected. The plains to a great extent are under water, and much damage has accrued to growing crops, particularly that of wheat; some of those which last week looked splendid now lie on the ground, through the heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday. The same paper, in last Thursday's issue, says:—"The rainfall at Deniliquin, since our last issue, has been 2.36 inches. No rain since Monday." The *Braidwood Monitor* of the 4th, says—"The weather here since Sunday has been fine and seasonable. The early mornings have been foggy, with very fine days, attended by sea breezes late in the afternoon, bringing a strong mist with them. Vegetation of every description is luxuriant. The gooseberry and cherry trees look most promising for good crops. What little wheat there is in the district looks well. Grass is abundant, and notwithstanding the past inclement weather, lambing has come up to an average per-centage.

The Ten Mile Creek correspondent of the *Border Post*, writing on the 31st ultimo, says the torrents of rain which fell on the 25th far exceeded any previous experience during this winter, prolonged and severe as it has nevertheless been, and the creeks in the vicinity brought down immense bodies of water. The embankment of the bridge, which has escaped with trifling damage in the previous floods, was unable to withstand the later trial and gave way bodily; the bridge itself sustained such injury that the lookers-on were, every moment, in expectation of seeing it carried away; the fact of the centre piles—which, by the way, are white gum—being half rotted through, not being calculated to strengthen the belief in its security. Great are the losses sustained by the agricultural portion of the community, who, in consequence of the severity of the earlier part of the season, were only able, and that by dint of great exertion, to sow an extremely small area of ground; and to these, whose labour and seed are like cast upon the waters, the prospect of future recovery is as faint as the present misfortune is discouraging. Similar news comes from Mulwala and Tumbarumba, though at the latter place the late crops (chiefly oats) are said to be looking well, while there is abundance of feed. At Ten Mile Creek several farmers have planted a small area of land with sugar-cane, with a view to ascertain the suitability of the district for its cultivation. The hay crop in the Wagga district would, says the *Express*, of the 2nd, if it could be safely stacked, be an unusually heavy one, the moisture and mildness of the season having induced a most luxuriant growth of all kinds of green crops; but in many places large breadths of land have been flooded, and when the water recedes the crops for hay will be completely ruined. On many other lands the crops either are now, or in a very few days will be fit for the scythe, but the ground is so soft and spongy and saturated with water that no wheels could be taken over it without bogging, so that even if it could be cut and made, it would be impossible to cart it away to the stack. On many farms, if the present moist weather continues, if it is to be saved at all, it must be stacked in large cocks in the paddocks until the land becomes dry and hard enough to admit of its being carted away. Under these circumstances it is to be feared that, in the event of a total change in the weather not immediately taking place, the hay crop of the district will be far from a good one.

In the West the weather has remained unsettled, and agriculturists are anxious for fine weather. The Orange paper of the 5th says:—We have to chronicle that during the past week we have experienced one or two fine days, an average which has not hitherto been obtained during the past nine months. The excessive moisture must be extremely detrimental to crops, and though we have not heard of the appearance of rust yet, it is more than probable some of the wheat will be found ultimately to be so affected. At the present time there are no indications of a permanent change in the weather. From Bathurst we learn by the *Free Press* of the same date that The weather is variable and unsettled, but remains without any signs of extremes. Large breadths of hay are ready for the scythe, but nobody has yet ventured to cut. Vegetation of all kinds is showing signs of rapid growth. Sheaves of green barley of unusual length and in full head have been sold in town. Chinamen's garden stuff is plentiful: these practical horticulturists bring to market cauliflowers from 10 lbs. to 14 lbs. weight each. The *Dubbo Dispatch* of the 4th regrets to find that the crops in the Dubbo district will not be very good this year. The much-dreaded rust has made its appearance, and is especially destructive in the early and self-sown crops. Many of our farmers are, before the blight makes further progress, cutting down the wheat paddocks for hay; but the unsettled weather is a great deterrent to mowing. From all we can hear, we are inclined to think the yield of wheat in this district will this year be very limited. It is further remarked by the Dubbo correspondent of the *Western Examiner* that those crops of wheat which are on higher land, and which have received proper tillage, are very healthy in appearance, and seem to be too strong to be affected now. The ground is well ventilated and drained—very different from the lower, close, muddy land nearer the river where rust abounds. The weather is now clearing up, and the surrounding country, the cultivated (as opposed to untilled) farms, and the orchards, look remarkably well. Vines are flourishing, and we shall soon have as good a supply of fruit as we have now of nearly every description of vegetables.

Rain appears to have been general throughout the Burrowa district, as appears from the *Advocate* of Saturday, which states that Calabash Creek rose very rapidly, and attained a greater height than during the heavy floods of April last. Castle's Creek, Fisher's Creek, and the creeks near Douglas and Galong were also much swollen, overflowed their banks, and spread over a greater area than in April. We have not, however, heard of any damage being done, except that a few wash pens were carried away by the flood in the river. Sunday was a bright, genial day; and during the week the weather has been warm and agreeable.

From Mudgee there is news by the *Western Post* of the 4th, that the weather appeared to have settled down into a regular English April of alternate sunshine and showers. One or two days' fine weather are invariably followed by as many days' rain. The Mudgee road is still in a very bad state, and the people in this district are anxiously waiting for the official report on its condition promised by the Government. On Saturday, the 29th ultimo, it was raining heavily, at and around Grenfell, and the same day at Burrangong (says the *Argus* of the 5th) there was the heaviest storm of the season. It lasted about six hours, and more rain fell within that period than in any corresponding one within the memory of the Youngites. The water rushed down the streets in torrents, and the Main Creek was higher than it has been all through the winter. Mr. Smith's ironmongery store was flooded, and a deal of injury done to the stock, and several cellars in the town were flooded. Some dams have been carried away, and a good deal of damage was done in the district. The country for twenty miles on this side of Forbes was submerged. The weather during the week has been fine and warm. The *Dubbo Dispatch* of Friday, the 4th, furnishes intelligence from the remote north-west from the last week of October. At Wellington farmers are anxious for fine weather. The crops are all forward, and favoured with sunshine the farmers would reap a splendid harvest. The Mundooran correspondent writing on the 26th ultimo says:—The weather is exceedingly gloomy, there is a great deal of rain hanging about, and the Castlereagh is rising rapidly. Bourke was visited on the 20th by very severe rains, though the river has fallen rapidly.

Passing to the North we find by the Glen Innes correspondent of the *Armidale Express* 5th instant, that on Sunday night there was again rain, and this morning creeks and rivers were impassable. We are sorry to notice, from observations we have made, that every flood seems to rise quicker and higher than its predecessors. In this district, although farmers have taken every advantage of fine days, we hear that in many parts they have been unable to plough their land. The weather is still unsettled; sprinkling showers are frequent from the E., and keep up our watercourses. On the coast to the North the weather has been continuously wet. The *Clarence Examiner* of the 1st instant says, the farmers down the river are under great apprehensions respecting the result of this wet weather. There is an immense quantity of water on the ground, and some are already declaring themselves to be ruined. After the floods in the beginning of the year, so much rain is likely to prove very disastrous and disheartening. The Rocky Mouth correspondent reports that the weather still continues very wet and cold for this time of the season, and is not favourable to the early maize crops, there being more or less rain daily, with just enough heat to suit winter and spring weeds, to keep them luxuriant and growing as rapidly as possible. Those who have early corn and are obliged to keep it clean with the hoe, not having their ground in order for other machinery, have hard work to do so, and if they have much planted, they will fail to keep it as it ought to be. The rain began here on the evening of Tuesday, 11th instant, and continued with little intermission until about noon on Thursday, raining very heavily most of the time, which caused a rise of three and a-half feet in the river at this place. Ploughing was stopped thereby for a time.

THE FLOOD AT ECHUCA.

(From the Melbourne Argus, November 4.)

THURSDAY, 4.30 p.m.—Echuca is in a most pitiable state; but the interval between the arrival and departure of the train this afternoon affords but a brief opportunity for looking round and writing a few particulars of what is to be seen. One, however, does not need to go far to see the effects of the flood, and there is little dry land to walk about upon. The waters of the Murray have come up on the east of the right-hand side of the railway line to within a few yards of the station-house. The railway is the only dry road to the old part of the town, and it is but an inch or two above the water. Such an effect has the flood had upon it already that the locomotives cannot now go to the wharf by the river side. A culvert about halfway from the station to the wharf has been so shaken that it is dangerous for the engine to venture upon it. Supposing the rise to continue at the same rate for two or three hours more it is certain that even the railway line will no longer be high and dry. When the train came in to the station at midday, it had to pass over rails which were an inch or two under water. The ground on which the station stands is apparently the highest in Echuca. The rails pass through the station on a level about three feet below. From this the height of the flood may be judged. On the upper or east side of the line to the wharf there are some twenty houses, all, except one, simply dwelling-houses, that have the water in them. But here the houses are scattered. On the other side, from Melville's Hotel, which is 100 yards or so from the railway terminus, until near the further end of the old part of the town, the water extends in almost one continuous sheet. Now, speaking roughly, this is but saying in other words that three-fourths of the town, in area, is flooded. The water on the western side, however, is not deep, some 18 inches, within 300 yards of Melville's. Beyond that distance one finds himself in the business part of Echuca, in Hare-street or High-street, and here matters are far more serious. The business portion of Echuca now occupies a narrow strip of land between the Campaspe and the Murray. The rivers come close together—say within 200 yards of each other in dry weather—about a mile and a half above the point at which they join. Going to the remote end of the old town, near the Bridge Hotel, which stands about 20 feet from the edge of the water, and looking back along High-street to the terminus, one sees about half a mile of the street submerged, and the shops, mostly two-storied buildings, having a greater or less depth of water in them. The street is high and dry, yet for a distance of 200 yards from the Bridge Hotel towards the terminus, between that point and the terminus, it is at least 7 feet under water in the lowest place, Redman's Hotel. On the same side as Redman's there are the premises of Mr. Moore, builder, Mr. Lahey, storekeeper, Mr. Pullen, chemist, and the Echuca Reading-room, all flooded on the lower story. It seems that the flood of September had scarcely disappeared and given the occupants of these premises time to repair damage, and paper and repair, when the present flood set in, and has reached a point far higher than before. Opposite to them there are Dr. Crossen's house, the Town-hall, and the Mayor's residence, besides other buildings likewise flooded, the Town-hall having 4 feet of water in it. Shops in the same thoroughfare have their floors kept dry simply by means of puddle-walls put up round the outside of the buildings. There is Mr. Homan's shop, for example, a two-storied building; the floor of the shop was only an inch or two clear. In an office behind the shop the chairs and tables marked a depth of 6 inches at least. Next door was the district surveyor's office, and the state of matters there may be taken as a sample of what is to be found at twenty or more other places. The water stood two feet deep close up to the back door. The Bank of New South Wales, on slightly higher ground, had the water likewise up to the back door, and three feet in the garden. In Hare-street, parallel to High-street, and extending in a direct line from the railway wharf to Melville's Hotel near the railway station, the water was standing all over the roadway. The buildings in this street are chiefly, if not wholly, one-storied, and a large proportion of them public-houses. In no case did the water seem to have attained any great depth; but still the water was there, hiding most of the dry ground and allowing the houses alone to stand out prominently. Away from the shops and places of business there are numerous small houses, principally dwelling-houses, all flooded out. Indeed, on the western side of the line, between it and the Campaspe, there are very few cottages tenantable out of Hare-street. The railway forms the Victorian bank of the Murray at present. It serves to prevent a direct flow of water from the Murray to the Campaspe, and thereby keeps a good deal of ground on its left side still dry; but the Murray and Campaspe are nevertheless joined, the water getting through culverts and other subways. The present level of the Murray is given as 38 feet above low summer level, or about 11 feet above the level during the snow-melting season last year. It is the highest level ever known since Echuca was settled. It has risen, they say here, about seven inches every twenty-four hours since Sunday, before which time the rise was more sudden, and no signs of its standing are yet apparent. The weather here is fine—an unclouded sky; but of course the flood is not affected by that circumstance, for it has its origin higher up. It is not possible yet to ascertain how many families have been driven out from their houses. It is principally cottagers, the families of working-men, petty shopkeepers, &c., who have been unhoused. One hundred tents were sent up by the Government for the accommodation of those who might want shelter, and they have all been applied for, and erected on different parts of the higher ground. The men from the Echuca Meat-preserving Company's works, from a neighbouring saw-mill, and from Shackell's tannery are all in town. They number 300. The works themselves are flooded, the tannery being out of sight. News was brought down last evening by the steamer Jane Eliza of a number of persons being in danger at a place about 50 miles up. The Melbourne (s.) belonging to the Public Works Department, goes up this afternoon to see whether she can be of service in bringing flooded-out people to Echuca. Moama is almost emptied of inhabitants. A gentleman who came here this morning saw several persons in the upper story of a large building—probably the Junction Hotel, and no appearance of people anywhere else. Most of the Moama people have come hither. They have had but a short stay in their own homes since the beginning of September last. There is no word of any persons in Echuca being in want of food, or other necessary except shelter. So far it is satisfactory. Among other buildings which had to be deserted is the common school. One thing is impressed on me by all that I have spoken to, that there is no danger of life in Echuca. The rise being gradual, warns everybody, and gives plenty of time to clear out. A considerable number still in their houses must leave if there be six inches further rise, but they naturally linger where they are till the last moment.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE, Saturday.—Before Mr. J. B. Johnston, J. P. Alfred Hart was brought up in custody, charged with stealing a bay horse, the property of William Gosper. The prisoner was arrested in the district of Mudgee. Mr. Gosper deposed that the horse was his property, was running at Tumbledown Barn when missed some time in October, 1869, and was worth about £5: George Nunn, of Castlereagh River, deposed that he was travelling from Sydney, on his way to Mundooran, in January last, with a bullock team; he camped one day near the running stream, Mudgee Road; the prisoner came to his camp about 2 p.m., riding a bay horse; he stayed at the camp that night, and turned the horse out to graze; he said his name was George Hart, from Castlereagh River; he went away then with the horse in direction of Mount Vincent; about six weeks afterwards he came to witness's place riding the same horse that he had at the running stream; the brands had been altered, like two D's had been put on the near shoulder and three D's on off shoulder; asked him what made him bring the same poor horse back again; he said he left him at Kirban's knocked up, and when he returned for him he found he had been impounded and sold out of the pound; that Mr. Robertson, of Coolah, had bought him, and that the people that sold him out of the pound had put the brands on; he said he had to give Mr. Robertson £4 10s., and the best hack in Beimbar to get him back again; he left the horse at witness's place, and asked witness to look after him; said that his uncle Sheridan gave him the horse on his dying bed at Coonamble; witness kept the horse for four days, and after speaking to the police, impounded him; he believed he was afterwards sold out of the pond for £1; witness was positive that the horse now in custody of the police and claimed by Mr. Gosper was the same horse. Several other witnesses were called to prove the possession of the horse by the prisoner, and as to the identity of the animal. Mr. Walker watched the case for the prisoner. The Bench committed him for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, Windsor, bail being allowed—himself in £80, and two sureties of £40 each.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

Melbourne, November 2, 1870.

FAT CATTLE.—Only 900 penned, 700 head consigned to us having been blocked by the flood at the Goulburn River. The description of those offered consisted of good quality, with some very prime beasts from the Lachlan. The market opened easy, but biddings became more spirited as sales progressed, and prices closed at an advance of fully 20s per head on last week's currencies, best beef realising 22s 6d per 100 lbs.; other qualities, 17s 6d to 20s.

Fat Calves.—Dull of sale. Best only brought from 40s to 45s.

Fat Sheep.—Only 15,355 came to hand owing to the floods in the interior, which, coupled with the small number of cattle in the market, caused prices to advance 1s 6d per head on prime qualities, and 1s per head on medium. The Burrabogie wethers topped the market for the season, considering the number sold, making 15s. We quote—58-lbs. to 60-lbs. wethers at 15s, 42-lbs. to 44-lbs. ewes at 9s 6d to 10s, other descriptions in proportion.

Fat Lambs.—The show of lambs amounted to 2500; sales opened at a good advance, but again receded to about late currencies.

Store Stock: Inquiries numerous for all descriptions of sheep and cattle, especially in the Riverine district, where we see little chance of buyers getting supplied until later in the season. We quote—Good sized bullocks, showing some breeding, and over three years old, at from 90s to 100s; mixed sexes, over two years old, 60s to 80s; 6 and 8-tooth wethers, in the wool, 7s to 8s; full mouth ewes, 6s, but very few offering.

OUR EFFECTIVE MILITARY AND NAVAL STRENGTH.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, September 6.)

A good deal of interest is naturally felt at present in regard to the equipment of our troops, and especially the supply of breech-loading rifles at their disposal. An official return which has just been prepared shows that, since the adoption of the Snider principle, 58,667 rifles of that kind have been manufactured, and 400,886 muzzle-loaders converted into breech-loaders; total, 459,553. In addition to these, there have been produced 1350 new breech-loading carbines and 122,629 converted. There were in store, on the 8th of August, at home stations, 231,240 Snider rifles and carbines, and at foreign stations (excluding India) 53,039—total, 284,279. Of breech-loading carbines and muskets of other descriptions, there were at the same date 16,500 at home stations, and 144 at foreign stations. There is thus a grand total of 300,923 breech-loading arms in store. We learn also that 164,000 breech-loading arms are ordered for delivery in the course of the year ending the 31st of March, 1871. The number of rifles of this class actually issued to the troops is 199,362, thus distributed:—

Statement showing the number of breech-loading arms in possession of the Regular and Reserve Forces on 8th of August, 1870.

REGULAR FORCES.			
Sniders	Carbines	Artillery	12,949
		Cavalry	11,038
		Lancaster	4,280
	Rifles	Short	10,070
		Long	71,895
ROYAL MARINES.			
Snider Rifles		Short	3,591
		Long	9,665
RESERVE FORCES. ARMY RESERVE.			
Snider Rifles		Short	686
		Long	13,640
MILITIA.			
Sniders	Carbines	Artillery	436
	Rifles	Short	6,011
		Long	47,322
YEOMANRY CAVALRY.			
Westley Richards		Carbines	7,456
		Total	199,362

It should be borne in mind that this return does not include the arms supplied to the navy, to the Indian Government, or to Colonial Governments. Another return in reference to the artillery gives the following statement of field guns in store:—

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF FIELD GUNS IN STORE.

20 pounders, 16 cwt...	65	Of these, 8 batteries of 6 guns each are complete, with carriages.
12 „ BL 8 cwt...	173	Of these, 14 batteries of 6 guns each are complete, with carriages.
9 „ „ 6 cwt...	60	
6 „ „ 3 cwt...	14	

There are now at home 10 batteries of horse artillery, with a present establishment each of 167 men and 112 horses, which are now being made up to 185 men and 146 horses; 35 men and 79 horses are required to complete each battery for active service. There are 12 batteries of field artillery, each with an establishment of 165 men, 84 horses, being made up to 177 men, 116 horses, to complete which 92 men, 126 horses are required; and eight other batteries, of a similar present establishment, being made up to 176 men, 84 horses, for which 93 men, 158 horses would be required for active service. Altogether, a total of 2198 men and 3566 horses are needed to put the field artillery at home on an active footing. There are in store 10,000 sets of artillery harness and 3000 sets of transport harness.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the two years 1868-69 the London and North-Western Railway Company paid compensation to 644 passengers injured: 291 persons received compensation above £1, and under £50; 98 between £50 and £100; 96 between £100 and £200; 92 between £200 and £500; 35 between £500 and £1000; 18 between £1000 and £2000; 14 between £2000 and £5000. The compensations under £50 were not very far from half the whole number; but the 14 highest compensations absorbed nearly ten times the money required for the 291 which were under £50.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 8.

Havilah (s.), 166 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, from Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. Pountony, Dr. Burke, Mrs. Burke, Miss Allen, Mr. Zeller, and 6 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Sir J. Burgoyne, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Dunn, from Tahiti 28th September, via Samoa 17th October. Passengers—Mr. Edwards. Beilby and Scott, agents.

The Lord Warden, ship, 1257 tons, Captain J. Smith, from the Start Point 18th August. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Denman, Messrs. Kerr, Seckell, Lenaidge. Young and Lark, agents.

Dunbar Castle, ship, 1024 tons, Captain T. F. Rowe, from the Lizard 10th August. Passengers—Mrs. Gibson and 2 children, Mr. and Miss Jessop, Mr. Pratt, Master Bull, and 6 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

NOVEMBER 9.

City of Brisbane (s.), 500 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Burton and 2 children, Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Green, Messrs. R. A. Kingsford, J. S. Green, J. J. Richardson, E. L. B. Hitchins, J. Muir, F. Seame, Masters Hitchins, and Master Burton, and 12 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

James Paterson (s.), for Melbourne.
Alexander Duthie, for London.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Norman, for South Sea Islands; Jane, for Broad Sound; Novelty, for Auckland; Cape Clear, for Newcastle; Engelbert, for Banjoewanjie.

CLEARANCES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Jane, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Wettentin, for Broad Sound.

Cape Clear, ship, 853 tons, Captain Landsborough, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

Engelbert, brig, 245 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Banjoewanjie. Passenger—Mr. A. Paul.

James Paterson (s.), 387 tons, Captain Saunders, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Martin, Messrs. S. Cheadle, Palmer, R. C. Stone, Hill, Waterhouse, Martin, jun., and 10 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Julia, from Jervis Bay, with 20,000 feet timber; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 70 kegs butter, 20 pigs, 3 cases eggs; Alchymist (s.), from Brisbane Water, with sundries; Prompt, Agnes, Dart, from Newcastle, with 460 tons coal; Will Watch, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 68,000 laths; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 86 bales hay, 242 hides, 11 bundles skins, 8 casks tallow, 144 bales wool, 1 winnowing machine, 5 coops poultry, 1 cask 3 cases cheese, 2 casks ale, 3 casks ironwork, 21 boxes soap, 2 cases eggs, 11 baskets prawns.

IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

The Lord Warden, from London: 2068 bars 239 bundles 42 plates, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 cask, A. Cox; 38 packages, E. P. Capper and Sons; 1 case, C. Wigzell; 31 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 10 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 5000 slates, M'Ilwraith; 2 cases machinery, J. Fairfax and Sons; 226 packages, Stewart and Co.; 108 packages, D. Nichol; 76 packages, J. Taylor; 317 packages, J. Keep; 26 packages, W. Saber; 10 packages, Faux and Beard; 1 package, J. Morrison; 350 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1100 packages, Frazer and Co.; 2 packages, S. T. Leigh and Co.; 4 packages, Greville and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Solomon; 7 packages, J. Fish; 17 packages, E. Davis; 500 bags salt, 265 packages, Young and Lark; 9 cases, Alderson and Sons; 3 packages, Eivy and Co.; 5 packages, H. C. Brookes; 100 packages, W. Long; 50 packages, Campbell and Co.; 27 packages, Jacobs, Brothers; 163 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 20 packages, J. Wood; 28 packages, J. Green; 202 cases oilstores, Peate and Harcourt; 200 packages, W. Cary; 11 packages, Keep and Parsons; 58 packages, Farmer and Co.; 8 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 159 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1065 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 66 packages, Mason, Brothers; 14 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 200 packages, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 45 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 13 packages, Perry, Brothers; 5 packages, Dadswell; 28 packages, J. Jacobs; 500 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 1 package, W. A. Thompson; 250 packages, R. J. Hardy; 51 packages, Macnab and Co.; 24 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 310 packages, M. Metcalfe and Co.; 20 packages, Frazer and Co.; 307 packages, A. Chisholm; 38 packages, Cohen and Co.; 1 package, S. Douglas; 16 packages, Saddington and Sons; 9 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 73 packages, P. and O. Co.; 1 package, E. Dufour; 10 packages, Bank N. S. W.; 40 packages, Bown and Co.; 96 packages, H. Moore; 2 bulls, J. Taylor; 2461 packages, Order.

Dunbar Castle, from London: 1035 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 635 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 314 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 131 packages, Waterview Dock Co.; 33 packages, T. Holt; 4 cases machinery, J. Fairfax and Sons; 50 packages, M. Metcalfe; 1 case, Ferguson; 4 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 4 cases, S. Rabone; 2 packages, Wright and Co.; 150 packages, R. Miller; 4 packages, Watson, Brothers; 2 cases, C. Molony; 2 packages, Bradley and Co.; 1 case, W. Ross; 2 packages, J. and G. Barnes; 3 cases, J. P. Ritchie; 1 case, E. Graham; 65 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 packages, Greville and Co.; 1767 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 263 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 packages, T. Aitken; 64 packages, J. Macintosh; 10 cases glassware, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni; 9 packages, Eastway and Sons; 4 packages, R. Williams; 1 case, J. Wainwright; 259 packages, E. Williams; 7 packages, Colonial Sugar Company; 173 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, W. G. Maggeridge; 1200 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 2 packages, G. T. Carmichael; 1 package, G. King; 93 packages, Murray and Co.; 358 cases oilstores, 30 casks nuts, J. B. Cattell and Co.; 5 packages, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages, C. Miller; 81 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 128 packages, D. Taylor; 35 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 46 packages, R. Binnie; 284 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1495 packages, P. and O. Co.; 4 packages, W. Lipscomb; 9 packages, Callaghan and Son; 61 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 422 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 26 packages, Barker and Co.; 358 packages, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 20,000 slates, 550 bags salt, 5219 packages, Order; 2280 packages, 80 kegs gunpowder, D. Cohen and Co.; 9 cases, W. Saber; 9 packages, Mason, Brothers; 259 cases, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 654 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 160 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 packages, H. Paskins; 32 packages, G. Griffiths.

Havilah (s.), from Maryborough: 20 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 8 packages tallow, 164 hides, Mort and Co.; 2683 oz. 16 dwts. 23 grs. gold, Bank N. S. Wales; 26 casks tallow, 190 hides, 44 bales wool, 2 casks tongues, Tooth and Co.; 8 hides, G. Moore and Co.; 10 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 33 hides, 4 packages tallow, J. A. Turner; 10 packages tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 hogsheads rum, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2935 oz. 4 dwts. 6 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Jane, for Broad Sound: 27 packages wines and spirits, 20 cases limejuice, 20 boxes soap, 21 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 47 packages tea, 76 packages wines and spirits, 2 cases coffee, 25 boxes candles, 30 packages, Montefiore, Joseph and Co.; 64 cases kerosene, 3 cases vestas, 23 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 6 cases chairs, 20 packages, J. Isaacs and Co.; 1 package, H. Belt; 10 cases nails, 230 boxes iron, 13 bars 32 bundles iron, 48 cart boxes, 12 arm moulds, 51 packages, J. Keep; 10 packages tea, 110 packages beer, 1 quarter-cask rum, 25 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 packages, E. Williams and Co.; 100 sacks flour, Nipper and See; 53 bags maize, 10 tons coal, 1 package, T. Hatfield; 10 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 cases, H. Woolnough; 1 package, Partridge; 1 package, M'Intosh; 1 package, Woods, Shortland, and Co.; 2 packages, H. Belt.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 50 packages raisins, 25 packages tea, 11 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 64 packages wines and spirits, G. Wall; 45 packages spirits, 15 packages tea, 8 packages, D. Mitchell; 25 cases brandy, 2 bags coffee, 34 packages tea, 10 bags rice, 26 packages, Frazer and Co.; 20 cases schnapps, 5 cases bitters, M. Moss and Co.; 3 quarter-casks whisky, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, Daniell, King, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, Towns and Co.; 10 sacks flour, 4 packages tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 763 packages merchandise, F. H. Trouton; 21 packages drapery, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 30 packages tea, 3 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 packages tea, 15 bags sugar, 1 case coffee, 11 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 5 cases sherry, Ross and Co.; 16 bags sugar, J. Barlow; 9 trunks boots, W. E. Davey; 12 cases kerosene, 40 bars iron, 3 packages nails, 29 packages, J. Keep; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co. 17 cases coffee, 5 cases pepper, J. M'Gregor; 5 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 6 cases acid, 5 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 packages, W. G. Whiting and Co.; 3 cases, Hilder and Abigail; 2 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 4 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 4 kegs butter, Tate and Smith; 4 kegs butter, W. Heslet; 4 kegs butter, Martin and Clarke; 13 kegs butter, J. Graham; 10 kegs butter, 24 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 43 cases fruit, P. James; 20 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 60 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 7 cases fruit, 3 casks butter, 3 packages, J. Cameron; 2 packages, Smith, Brothers; 15 cases, Alderson and Sons; 30 bags flour, 4 packages, S. D. Gordon; 1 bag seed, Hilton Browne and Co.; 4 packages, J. S. Murray; 3 bales wool, J. Ward and Co.; 21 bags potatoes, 12 packages, G. Ross and Co.; 3 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 3 cases, J. Arnold; 2 packages, W. E. Davey; 1 bale leather, E. Vickery; 1 package, Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts; 1 package, J. Briggs; 6 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 5 packages, F. Perks and Co.; 1 case, Cohen, Brothers; 1 case, D. M'Call; 32 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 30 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 19 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 30 packages boots, M. Molony; 13 packages, Levick and Co.; 1 package, Harrison and Attwood; 8 cases wine, Peate and Harcourt; 2 cases, F. James; 1 package, J. Vickery; 5 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package, A. B. Armstrong; 250 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.

Cape Clear, for San Francisco, via Newcastle: 406 tons coal, Captain Landsborough.

Engelbert, for Banjoewanjie: 90 tons coal, 150 tons flour, 16 tons oats, 55 packages butter, 10 tons bran, 5 tons pollard, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 10,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR GRAFTON.—By the Ballina, this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, November 8: Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Eli Whitney, barque, 507 tons, Captain Williams, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Randers, brig, 252 tons, Captain Valentine, for Hongkong; Ann Duthie, ship, 992 tons, Captain Birnie, for London; Resolute, ship, 1074 tons, Captain Campbell, for London; Cape Clear, ship, 853 tons, Captain Landsborough, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

The Sir J. Burgoyne left Tahiti on the 28th September, and touched at Rorotonga, sailing again on the 8th October; from thence she proceeded to Apia, leaving again on the 18th ultimo. Fine weather has been experienced throughout to this coast; but, on Sunday, at 6 p.m., when 120 miles from Sydney Heads, she was struck by a tremendous southerly squall. This would, doubtless, be the same breeze that was felt here at 3 p.m.; thus travelling at forty miles per hour. The yacht Albatross and the Earl of Pembroke sailed from Samoa, for Fiji, on the 18th ultimo, and the Wild Wave was in port. The Ellen Munro was at Tahiti, discharging a cargo of coals, from San Francisco, for the French Government. A large American ship was also in port with 600 Chinese on board, bound for the Chinchas. A large number of the emigrants were sick, but they were not allowed to be landed.

In the list of passengers by the Alexander Duthie, for London, for Mr. and Mrs. Liardet read Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Evelyn Liardet.

The Havilah (s.), which put into Newcastle on Sunday, disabled, arrived yesterday in tow of the steam tug Prince Alfred.

The James Paterson (s.), Captain Saunders, left for Melbourne yesterday afternoon, and on her return she will be dispatched to Auckland.

The ship Dunbar Castle, Captain Rowe, sailed from London, August 4, passed the Lizard on the 10th, and experienced nothing but light winds and extremely fine weather to the Equator, which was crossed on the 6th of September. The S.E. trade wind was most unfavourable and very light. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, October 3, in latitude 44° S.; good westerly winds prevailed from thence to Cape Leeuwin, which was passed October 28, in latitude 40° S., twenty days from Cape of Good Hope; very light variable winds prevailed, with fine weather, all along the Australian coast; passed Cape Otway, November 3, eighty-four days from Lizard; passed Cape Howe on the 6th, and arrived off the Heads at 10 p.m. on the 7th. The passage altogether has been a protracted one, but the weather was fine throughout. Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. are the agents.

The Lord Warden, a splendid frigate-built ship, belonging to Messrs. Green's well-known Blackwall fleet, arrived yesterday from London, after an excellent passage of 82 days from the Start. This is the first voyage of this vessel to the colonies, she having hitherto been engaged in the Indian trade, for which she was specially built. The character obtained by the ships of this firm is too well established to need comment; suffice it to say that the Lord Warden is in every respect a beautiful craft, fitted with strict regard to the requirements of a large number of first and second class passengers. Respecting the outward trip we may state that she took her departure from the Start Point on the 18th August, and with very moderate N.E. trades crossed the Equator on the 15th September in longitude 15·48 W. She met with the S.E. trades in latitude 2·11 S., and carried them to latitude 29° S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 2nd October, making her east longitude in a parallel of 42° S., the winds prevailing from N. to N.E. Cape Otway was sighted and the ship reported on the 2nd instant, 77 days out. A fine strong breeze carried her as far as Wilson's Promontory, but light variable weather has prevailed since. In addition to a large cargo, two very valuable bulls, imported by Mr. Taylor, of Morpeth, have arrived by her; they appear of a very high caste breed, and are in excellent condition, evidently showing the care and attention bestowed on them during the passage. The Lord Warden comes to the consignment of Messrs. Young and Lark. No vessels are reported, with the exception of the Dunbar Castle, which was sighted in Bass's Straits, and arrived here in company.

Captain Dixon, of the Lass of Gawler, on his late passage from Foo Chow, passed within a short distance of Stewart's Island, situated in latitude 8·24 S., on the 17th ultimo. He reports that several canoes filled with natives came off, bringing pigs, poultry, and cocoa nuts, which they readily bartered for tobacco. Captain Dixon states that they appear a very inoffensive race and anxious to oblige, and for the benefit of shipmasters being in the vicinity of the island, he is anxious to give publicity to the fact, that a plentiful supply of pigs, &c., can readily be obtained.

To-day being a general holiday, the Custom House will be closed.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From N. S. W. Government Gazette, November 8.)

BAY OF BENGAL: SANDBANKS OFF MULLAITTIVU ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF CEYLON.

As there is reason to believe that the sand-banks off Mullaittivu on the north-east coast of Ceylon have extended further seaward than they are marked in the Admiralty Chart of the east coast of Ceylon, mariners are hereby cautioned when in the vicinity of that part of the Ceylon coast to be careful and not come under 20 fathoms water until they are certain of having passed the danger, as the water shoals rapidly from 20 fathoms a few miles outside the sand ridges to 15, 12, and 9 fathoms close on their outer edge. On some of these ridges there are not more than 12 feet of water.

By his Excellency's command,
HENRY T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, September 27, 1870.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 7.—Palm Tree, ship, Capper, from Bombay 18th September, in ballast.
November 8.—Macedon (s.), Pain, from Sydney.
November 8.—Platypus (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

November 7.—Velocidade, barque, M'Naughton, for Lyttelton, with 405 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 8.—Maria, Drover, Caroline, Brilliant, Saxonia, from Sydney.

The ship Palm Tree, Captain Capper (says our Newcastle correspondent) arrived here yesterday direct from Bombay, in ballast. She reports having left that port on the 18th September, and experienced a good S.W. wind to 4° South, which parallel was crossed in longitude 90° E. on the 27th September. Took the S.E. trades in 8½° S. and 84° E. on the 1st October, and lost them on the 9th; from that date till the 14th October in 36 S. and 80° E. had light and variable winds; from October 15th to the 23rd fine westerly winds prevailed, the ship making 2000 miles in 8 days. The wind veering to S.S.W. and S. induced her to keep away for Bass's Straits, and the Otway was made on Sunday, the 30th October. Fair winds, though light, were experienced to Jervis Bay, which was passed on the 3rd instant, 45 days out; northerly winds and calms detained the ship till the 7th November, when the tug Prince Alfred towed her up to the harbour. The Romania sailed for Newcastle on the same day as the Palm Tree.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

November 3.—African Maid, from Manila.

DEPARTURE.

November 3.—Star of Peace, for London.

On Wednesday the Steam Navigation Board sat at the offices, Custom House, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the collision in Hobson's Bay on the 25th ultimo between the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Avoca and the brigantine Challenger. The members present were Captain Payne (in the chair), Captains Devlin and Fullerton, and Messrs. Sutherland and Stephen. Mr. Liddle was in attendance on behalf of the owners of the Challenger, Mr. Casey on the pilot's behalf, and Mr. Stewart for the P. and O. Company. Mr. F. R. Kendall, agent of the P. and O. Company, was present also. Abraham Robert Pleace, master of the Challenger, and one of the seamen of the same vessel, gave evidence; after which the inquiry was postponed till Thursday, the 10th instant, at half-past 10 a.m., for the attendance of the officers of the steamer Avoca.—*Argus*, November 4.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS ENTRIES.—NOVEMBER 5.

2 cases pictures, Danger, Gedye, and Co.
11 bales canvas, W. and S. Gardiner
250 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.
30 bags sugar, J. Black and Co.
75 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
23 blocks tin, Towns and Co.
1 box plate, S. Bennett
1 bale drapery, H. Bull
40 cases chicory, Cowlishaw, Brothers
80 casks powder, D. Cohen and Co.
83 packages stores, P. and O. Co.
1 case shears, J. B. Holdsworth
236 packages dried fruits, 69 packages oilstores, J. Hughes.

NOVEMBER 7.

14 packages hats, J. B. Howell
25 packages woolpacks, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.
36 hides, 10 hogsheads tallow, J. A. Turner
16 bales wool, 70 hides, Mort and Co.
1 case instruments, Flavelle, Brothers
100 casks wine, 167 casks 4 cases brandy, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
36 bales wool, 12 bundles skins, R. Towns and Co.
60 hogsheads ale, A. Thompson and Co.
6 casks tallow, 38 hides, A. Fairfax and Co.
60 packages machinery, Waterview Dock Company.
158 packages ironmongery, 14 packages powder, 5 cases firearms, J. Keep
493 chests tea, A. Tange and Co.
25 cases stout, G. Thornton and Co.
5 packages earthenware, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
12 cases sewing-machines, Gordon and Gotch
5 hogsheads brandy, D. Cooper and Co.
8 casks sort soap, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1425 bags flour, 155 bags bran, Beilby, Scott, and Co.
197 casks brandy, W. Long
566 cases oil, Williams and Co.
81 bales wool, 1 box gold, 334 oz., Commercial Bank
1988 oz. gold, 11 packages skins, Bank of New South Wales
37 hides, Irwin and Co.
9 cases books, R. Mackay
8 packages confectionery, W. H. Ariell
3 cases floorcloth, C. Read
8 bales wool, J. Richardson
50 bales wool, Moorehead and Young
3 packages leather, M. Molony
65 cases cigars, Brown and Co.
50 hogsheads ale, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
6 cases books, 6 cases iron, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
10 cases tallow, 47 hides, 1 cask oil, G. Ross and Co.
68 packages drugs, W. Lipscombe
50 casks brandy, 70 casks wine, 65 casks rum, 100 cases geneva, D. Cohen and Co.

NOVEMBER 8.

46 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
20 trunks boots, Callaghan and Son.
171 oz. 5 dwts gold, Union Bank
18 empty tanks, A. B. Ewen
27 jars earthenware, 27 packages drapery, 2 cases stationery, 42 trunks boots, 1 case sponge, 2 cases furniture, 18 packages ironmongery, &c., 133 cases wine, D. Cohen and Co.
1259 oz. 13 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank
6 packages drugs, A. J. Watt and Co.
7 bales paper, 13 casks galvanized iron ware, 7 cases safes, 1 case musical instruments, 36 cases chairs, 200 cases oysters, 100 cases lobsters, 14 packages merchandise, 100 cases vestas, Hoffnung and Co.
30 cases galvanized iron, 250 bundles wire, 500 boxes candles, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
1 case drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
8 bales paper, Greville and Co.
10 hogsheads 40 quarter-casks brandy, T. Nossitter and Co.
1 package leather, 17 trunks boots, W. Newell
2 cases cigars, B. Rittenberg
2 bales hoops, Dixon and Sons
20 hogsheads rum, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2683 oz. 16 dwts. 23 grs. gold, Bank of New South Wales
1 case shoe brushes, 2 cases jewellery, W. Saber
1000 cases brandy, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.
50 packages tea, Way Kee and Co.
157 packages tea, 481 bags rice, 2 packages paperware, On Chong and Co.
2 cases corks, J. E. Vallick
1 case drapery, Young and Lark
652 bags rice, 20 boxes tobacco, 357 packages tea, 12 packages Chinese goods, Sun Kum Ti
8 cases drapery, Young and Lark
4000 empty bags, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
90 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
58 cases glass, T. Edens
3 case velvets, W. and S. Gardiner
10 cases confectionery, 20 cases marmalade, 10 cases peel, A. Fairfax and Co.
100 cases rum, J. Williams.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 7.—Malta (s.), from Sydney.
November 8.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.—Fame, for Newcastle; Eva Joshua, for Mauritius.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

November 7.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

BAROMETER .... Highest reading ... 30·410, on the 12th
Lowest reading ... 29·686, on the 20th
Mean height ... 30·093 (being 0·124 greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).

WIND .... Greatest pressure ... 6·5 lbs., on the 10th
Mean pressure ... 0·9 lbs.
Number of days calm ... 0
Prevailing direction ... S. (Prevailing direction during the same month for the preceding 11 years, N.E.)

TEMPERATURE .... Highest in the shade ... 85·8, on the 22nd
Lowest in the shade ... 48·2, on the 1st
Greatest range ... 22·2, on the 22nd
Highest in the sun ... 122·6, on the 22nd
Lowest on the grass ... 43·1, on the 1st
Mean diurnal range ... 13·0
Mean in the shade ... 64·3 (being 0·7 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).

HUMIDITY .... Greatest amount ... 100·0, on the 13th
Least ... 48·0, on the 1st
Mean ... 77·0 (being 10·9 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).

RAIN .... Greatest fall ... 1·350 inches, on the 14th
Number of days ... 21
Total fall ... 4·188 inches (being 2·148 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).

EVAPORATION ...... Total amount ... 3·405

OZONE .... Mean amount ... 4·7 (being 0·37 less than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 10 years).

ELECTRICITY ...... Number of days lightning 5

CLOUDY SKY ...... Mean amount ... 6·8
Number of clear days 1

METEORS .... Number observed ... 1

REMARKS:

At Eden, on the 23rd, a faint Aurora was seen from 9 to 11; on the 24th, it was also seen from dark to daylight; on the 25th, it was seen very bright, and reaching an altitude of 85°; on the 26th it was seen, but clouds hid most of it; it was seen very brilliant on the same night, from 10 p.m. till morning, at Urana; and at Windsor, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. by Mr. Tebbutt.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL IN NEW SOUTH WALES, OCTOBER, 1870.

Station.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Amount of rain.	No. of days.	Remarks.
Tenterfield	85		3·86	19	
Narabri	182		3·22	10	10th to 31st inclusive
Port Macquarie	0		8·36	14	2·16 fell on 16th
Murrurundi	113		2·88	14	5th to 31st inclusive
Cassilis	140		6·45	13	
Dubbo	230		4·56	15	
Muswellbrook	96		3·84	13	
Mudgee	120		3·54	16	
West Maitland	16		3·93	17	
Newcastle	1	109	2·82	14	
Orange	132	2891			
Bathurst	100	2333	3·92	13	
Sydney	5	155	4·188	21	
Wollongong	0	0	5·57	14	2.17 fell on 14th
Goulburn	57	2129	4·13	18	
Queanbeyan	63		5·32	14	
Urana	224		4·60	11	
Deniliquin	278	410			
Kiandra	84	4640			
Albury	163		9·57	15	3.27 fell on 20th.
Eden	0	107	5·07	15	
Wilton	13		6·01	22	
Cape St. George	0	170	5·69	19	
Moss Vale	51		4·94	13	
Hexham	8		3·58	13	

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4 m. 46 s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35' 50" East. 5th October, 1870.
The time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m., Sydney mean time, or 2 h. 55 m. 14 s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32. Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of Wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

NOVEMBER 7TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Wind Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·924	64·0	90	SSW.	5	0·1	10	0·50	6·0
P.M. 3	·877	70·7	77	ESE.	10	0·5	5		
„ 9	30·011	64·8	93	SSE.	10	0·5	10		5·0
Mean ...	29·937	66·5	86·7		8	0·4	8·3		5·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·056.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum .... 72·7; Minimum .... 60·2 | Sun—maximum .... 113·7; Grass—minimum .... 57·4

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 174·0 at 11.55 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 66·9.

Total rainfall from January 1st to November 8th = 51·49 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR NOVEMBER 9TH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	4.54	6.34	Full Moon	8th
Moon	7.34 p.m.	5.21 a.m.	Last quarter	16th
Mercury	4.39 a.m.	5.46 p.m.	New Moon	23rd
Venus	4.42 a.m.	5.52 p.m.	First quarter	30th
Mars	1.53 a.m.	12.52 p.m.		
Jupiter	9.38 p.m.	7.24 a.m.	Moon's age, 15.5 days.	
Saturn	7.28 a.m.	9.34 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 8h. 37m.; p.m., 8h. 56m.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Nov. 8, 1870. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	85		—	—		NW.	1·0	72·3	57·5	0·01
Armidale	82	3278	29·847	61·0	—	NW.	4·0	74·2	52·1	—
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	79·9	—	0·00
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	75·5	53·0	0·05
Newcastle	1	109	30·176	71·7	85	SW.	1·0	82·0	64·1	0·13
Bathurst	100	2333	30·296	68·0	43	ESE.	1·0	89·0	50·0	0·00
Sydney	5	155	30·078	67·4	84	SSW.	0·0	72·7	62·0	0·17
W'll'gong.	0		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	66·8	57·7	0·00
Goulburn	57	2129	30·163	70·8	47	W.	4·0	75·5	51·8	0·10
Deniliquin	278	410	29·983	69·0	83	NW.	1·0	75·1	39·7	0·00
Kiandra	84	4640	30·128	54·7	—	NW.	1·0	74·0	32·8	0·00
Eden	0	107	30·053	69·7	62	N.E.	4·0	73·0	56·9	0·00

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Nov. 8.	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Cloudy.
	Noon.	E.N.E.	Light, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

NOVEMBER 8.

Station	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
QUEENSLAND.		
Cardwell	SE. Fine	
Townsville	SE. Calm	
Bowen	SE. Calm	
Inkerman	Calm. Fine	
Clermont	SE. Fine	
Waverley	Calm. Fine	
Nebo	Calm. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	
Gayndah	Calm. Fine	
Roma	Calm. Fine	
Brisbane	SE. Fine	
Toowoomba	W. Fine	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	NW. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Grafton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Clarence Heads	E., light. Fine	
Glen Innes	W. Stormy	
Inverell	Calm. Fine	
Port Macquarie	WSW. Fine	NE. Fine
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine	E. Cloudy
Armidale	NW. Fine	W. Showery
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Narrabri	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Thunderstorm
Singleton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	W., light. Cloudy	ESE. Cloudy No sea
Newcastle	NW. Dull. No sea	ESE., light. Fine
Barrenjoie	S. Fine	E. Fine
Windsor	S. Fine	E. Fine
Sydney	SSW. Fine	E. Fine
South Head	S. Cloudy. No sea	ENE. Fine. No sea
Wollongong	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Jervis Bay	Calm. Fine. No sea	NE. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Very fine	W. Fine
Braidwood	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Araluen	S. Fine	NE. Hot
Moruya	E. Fine	N. Fine
Queanbeyan	W. Fine	W. Fine
Bombala	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cooma	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Eden	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	W. Fine	N. Fine
Kiandra	NW. Fine	NNW. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine, warm
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	Calm. Thunderstorm
Bathurst	ESE. Fine	W. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	WNW. Stormy
Cassilis	Calm. Dull	Thunderstorm
Merriwa	Calm. Cloudy	Thunderstorm
Wellington	Calm. Fine	NW. Stormy
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Fine	Calm. Thunderstorm
Forbes	Calm. Fine	NW. Heavy storm
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	SW. Stormy
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Sultry
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Deniliquin	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Hay	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	N. Fine
Balranald		NNW., strong. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Fine	NW., strong. Clear
Wentworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	N. Fine	
Queenscliff	N. Fine	
Cape Schank	WNW. Gloomy	
Portland	NW. Fine	
S. AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	N. Overcast	
Adelaide	N. Fine	
M'Donnell Bay	N. by W. Cloudy	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 29·960; Queenscliff, 30·00; Cape Schank, 29·748; Portland, 29·968; Guichen Bay, 29·922; Adelaide, 29·843.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 71°; Queenscliff, 72°; Cape Schank, 59°; Portland, 61°; Guichen Bay, 64·5; Adelaide, 70·6.

THE PRINCESS ALICE IN THE HOSPITAL.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has recently visited Darmstadt, thus describes the Princess and her labours:—"She ought to be mistress of the inward sentiments of the patients, for they all seem to take her into their inmost confidence. It was worth a journey from England alone to see the faces of the sufferers lighten up as they reflected the sisterly smiles on her. As she passed along, and stopped and spoke to each, the invalid laid himself back on his pillow with an expression of absolute *bien être*, and for the moment seemed to find something more than an anodyne for his pain. Her passing along the wards applied the most infallible of tests to the cases. If her presence did not smooth the pain wrinkles out of a man's face, or bring something like tranquillity to his drawn mouth, and cause a flash of light to his eye, you were quite sure to hear he was in an extremely bad way. Nor was it with the wounded alone she seemed the animating spirit of the place. Nurses and doctors and convalescents walking about, all addressed her with the same cordial familiarity—only tempered by their evident reverence and love. The truth is, and one sees it everywhere else as in Darmstadt, this war has not merely made Germany a nation, but a family, and a thorough family feeling pervades north and south, high and low alike. Nothing seems regarded as a sacrifice, and the humblest work that can serve the great national cause is regarded as a pleasure and honour."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in answer to questions, said that no land belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Mitchell had been resumed, but it was proposed to take 7¾ perches for coal staiths; and that the distance from Kelso to Bathurst Station was a mile and a half, and the cost of constructing the line was estimated at £60,000; whilst from Bathurst to Orange the distance was 40½ miles, and the estimated cost £7000 per mile.

Petitions were presented by Mr. DRIVER, from Mr. James Ford, complaining of the irregularity of the delivery of a letter whereby the entrance of his horse for a race at Randwick had reached the secretary too late; by Mr. J. B. SUTTOR, from Mr. Tom, jun., John Lister, and James Tom, claiming to be the first discoverers of gold in Australia; and from Alexandria on the subject of licensing public vehicles.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, and by a majority on division of 19 to 9, it was ordered that the House at its rising should adjourn to to-day at 5 p.m.

The petitions from St. Peters and Waterloo, from Northumberland, from Samuel Gordon, and from Taree, were ordered to be printed.

Leave was given to Mr. TUNKS to bring in a bill to regulate public vehicles.

Mr. GARRETT, on behalf of Mr. Morrice, moved for a return of the amounts received by members of Parliament since 1867, and of the services for which they were received. He said that a general statement of all those members who had received public money would be much more satisfactory to the House than to have the name of individual members dragged before the House as pique or spite might direct. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LACKEY moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on the claim of Bartholomew Rush. Mr. Rush was contractor for erecting the telegraph line from Blacktown to Newcastle, and, having cut down timber on the estate of Mr. A. W. Scott, by direction of the Government director of the work, an action was commenced against him, and he was put to very great expense, besides having a verdict against him. Under these circumstances, the committee recommended compensation for these losses.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the debate was adjourned to Friday.

Captain ONSLOW moved a resolution disapproving of the office of Postmaster-General being made a responsible one. He thought there were too many responsible Ministers now; but, even if there were not, the better appointment would be that of a Minister of Justice and Education, rather than that of a Postmaster-General.

Mr. COWPER opposed the motion. It should be left to the gentleman entrusted with forming an Administration to say how many responsible officers he would have, and the five the present Government had in the House were certainly not too many.

Mr. W. FORSTER denied that the public interest would be benefited by increasing the number of Ministers, however much the position of the Government might be improved. He entirely concurred with Captain Onslow that if they were to have another responsible Minister it ought to be a Minister for Justice.

Mr. HOSKINS thought it essential to have a political head to a department which had the expenditure of so large a sum as that of the Post Office. At the same time it caused no extra expense to the public since the salary was the same as when the office was filled by an irresponsible officer.

Mr. ROBERTSON believed it would be better for the country if there were more responsible Ministers then we had now. He thought a Minister for Justice would be desirable, and if he were in office when the Collector of Customs died or resigned, he should do his utmost to have that made a political office.

After a few words from Mr. WILSON, in opposition to the motion, Captain ONSLOW replied, and the motion was put and negatived on division by a majority of 28 to 5.

Mr. WILSON moved for the correspondence relative to the compensation of £1078 promised to the Jewish Church, in lieu of the land given to them on which to build a synagogue. Lately there had been a split among the Jews, and there were now two synagogues. The complaint was that this money had been paid over to trustees of whom a majority belonged to one synagogue, leaving the other in the minority.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Government invariably appointed an odd number of persons, and consequently one or the other synagogue must have a majority.

Mr. W. FORSTER offered a few remarks; and Mr. WILSON having replied, the motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, and after a brief discussion, the papers relating to the arbitration on the claims of Messrs. Buckland and Northwood for loss of water frontage at Woolloomooloo Bay, were ordered to be laid on the table.

Captain ONSLOW moved for the papers connected with the opening of a road near James Osborne's property. A somewhat acrimonious discussion ensued, in which Mr. GARRETT, Mr. W. FORSTER, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. ROBERTSON took part. The motion was put and carried.

The House went into committee to consider the bill to extend the powers of the Municipal Council of Sydney.

The clauses were agreed to without opposition or amendment, and the bill was reported to the House.

The House adjourned at six minutes to 7 until 5 o'clock this day.

THE observance of this day in honour of the birth of the heir apparent of the Throne is now an ancient custom. For many years indeed it was interrupted. The birth of the present PRINCE OF WALES took place long after his title had been in abeyance. Our readers need scarcely be told that it was first given by that famous EDWARD to his son born in the principality which has long been united to the fortunes of England. For many years Wales has been loyal to the Throne, and remarkable for obedience to the law. Even those questions which have since obtained a temporary prominence are entirely aside from dynastic or national controversies.

The entrance upon public life of a young prince, fortunate in his domestic relations, and having, with the dignity of high station, the enjoyments of home, would be naturally a source of pleasure to his Royal mother, and of hope to her people. It is a great misfortune to any country to have the right to the Crown contested. It was an evil from which England long suffered, only to be compensated by that liberty which a change in the order of succession secured. A king of a party, however large it may be, is inevitably the instrument of oppression. This is the unhappy condition of large portions of Europe at the present time, and if we are to believe the more distinguished politicians of France, dynastic interests are the cause of the war which desolates that country and plunges two nations, great and mighty, into unspeakable woe.

Those who remember with reverence the virtues of ALBERT THE GOOD, and sympathise with the royal mourner whose influence is always on the side of humanity and virtue, will take a tender interest in her son. They will wish well to one placed so high, and amidst temptations so manifold, but in behalf of whom such parental solicitude was exercised by the best of men. This young prince is indeed somewhat at disadvantage by comparison with his illustrious father, who was eminent for the sobriety of his taste, and for the soundness of his understanding. Errors and failings which will pass almost unnoticed where no such light could be reflected, are large and exaggerated by comparison. We do not affect to be ignorant of the scandal that is circulated respecting the PRINCE OF WALES. We are quite aware that there are factions in the country who imagine a political object is gained by inventing or magnifying them. What degree of truth they may have we do not know. We hope, however, that if an evil influence has cast its baneful shadows around the PRINCE, that he may emerge and escape from them; that facility of temper may subside into goodwill; that the love of pleasure may be purified from alloy; that in sharing the enjoyments of the people his example may elevate them. There must be, in the walks of literature and science, in the works of benevolence and charity, and in the legitimate engagements of rural life, abundant opportunities to call forth the energies of the PRINCE, and without diminishing the admiration of the people, who are, unless perverted, naturally disposed to be blind to small imperfections, and to reckon at their full value all princely virtues.

The events of Europe are sufficient to sober all who are born in palaces, and to convince them that they have no security in bayonets for the permanence of their crowns. The heir of almost every monarchy is now a wanderer, or possesses the unenviable distinction of being deemed a usurper. Glance down the list of the royalties of Europe—the Emperor of AUSTRIA succeeded by revolution in ruling over half the countries he inherited—the King of PRUSSIA, holding the sceptre of lands which he has conquered and annexed—the King of DENMARK, plundered of a part of his dominions—the King of HANOVER, driven from his throne by his kinsman—the Emperor of FRANCE a captive—the Queen of SPAIN an exile. The heirs of their several dignities—where are they?—the PRINCE IMPERIAL of France, ALPHONSO the son of ISABELLA, the son of the King of HANOVER, the son of the King of NAPLES, besides the heirs of innumerable princes who have held sovereign power, but who have been set aside and extinguished.

What a lesson to those who still dwell in palaces! What a solemn admonition to the sons of kings—that the tenure of their power is not in constitutional laws, or in the support of armies, or in the fidelity and justice of their neighbours, but on the power of God, and the goodwill and confidence of those whom they hope to govern. The mature conclusions of liberty favour the monarchical principle, as best calculated to preserve the State from the violence of factions, and from the turmoil of restless ambition. But one condition is indispensable, that the heir of an empire shall have wise counsellors, and that the policy he follows shall be upright, pacific, and harmonise with the interests of mankind.

The warmest wishes of a liberty-loving people, whose loyalty is not a blind passion but a sentiment of respect for those who hold the highest rank and fulfil its duties, will follow the PRINCE while it is possible to do so. They will see in every manifestation of manliness and dignity a pledge of good years to come. In the critical state of Europe the monarchical principle of government is of the greatest value to order, since it gives some centre around which the public strength may be collected, and some authority by which it can be wielded. We see in two nations what public and private misery have resulted from their absence. It is difficult to conceive of a Government either in France or Spain at the present moment, except as the despotic power of the few, and the agitated and uncertain acquiescence of the many. Orators and soldiers are found everywhere—people who can speak and people who can fight; but to form a statesman requires a school, and that school, at least on the Continent, has disappeared. These are, indeed, somewhat sombre reflections, but they are forced on the festivities of the day by the course of events. We cannot forget that we are living in troublous times, when everything is cracking and melting around us; and when there are fewer thrones in Europe erect than there are thrones in ruins.

THERE was a rumour, and not an unnatural one, that the English Commissioners had determined to postpone the International Exhibition of 1871. Intelligence forwarded by the last mail assures us that this is not the case. There is to be no postponement. Although two of the intending exhibitors, France and Germany, have turned the resources of peace to unholy and unbrotherly purposes, the design is not to be given up. If such gatherings have the effect of drawing closer the bonds which unite nations, and there is ground for supposing that they do, although appearances are against the idea, there is the more reason why the Exhibition of May next should not be relinquished; and this reason is strengthened in the British mind by the remembrance of the benefits derived from past displays of the products of industry. By the London Exhibition of 1862, and the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the workmen of these two countries were aroused to see clearly some truths of the utmost importance. They saw that the lasting prosperity and progress of a nation's industry are dependent on something more than the possession of certain natural advantages; that in the world-wide competition opened by free trade and increased means of intercourse, the nation which can most readily command the forces of nature, so as to economise time, labour, and material,—which can, in short, command the utmost amount of knowledge, skill, intelligence, and taste,—is the nation which will win in the race. The great industrial prosperity in England at least made the artizans supercilious and proud; and, occupied with the picture of their own achievements, they forgot that peace, free trade, railways, steamers, the rapid progress of science and industry throughout Europe, and the admirable and universal system of education on the continent of Europe, had completely altered the conditions under which Great Britain was competing with other nations. For these and other reasons Britain moves onward, and will not even be stayed by the breath of Mars.

The builders are preparing for the reception of the exhibits which will be arriving in London next February. Persons familiar with the Horticultural Gardens know the long ornamental arcades parallel with the Albert and Exhibition Roads. Upon the waste strips of land at the back of these arcades, extending to the road, will rise the two main buildings. At their northern ends these buildings will be placed in communication with the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens, and through it, with the new Albert Hall of Arts, the grand promenade of which will be utilised for exhibition purposes by covered approaches. The southern ends of the main buildings will communicate with the permanent portion of the Exhibition building of 1862. By this means, the building will completely surround the gardens. A covered way is also being constructed to connect this series of buildings with the South Kensington Museum; while a similar passage will conduct the visitor to and from the Metropolitan Railway under the Exhibition Road. Judging from the statements of measurement published, we should suppose the provision, so far as space and light are concerned, to be excellent. The length of the main buildings on the ground floor at each side will be 1100 feet, their width 30 feet; the length of the upper floor, at each side, will be 600 feet. Altogether the buildings will accommodate 50,000 people.

Such are the preparations being made for the reception of exhibits in England. Now what preparations have we made to seize upon the opportunity presented to us of securing a good representation of the products of this colony? The Government have entrusted the sum of £1000 to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, and have conveyed to the Council of that body the powers of Commissioners, for the purpose of doing all that is necessary to the proper representation of the colony in London. The Commissioners, as will be observed by a glance at the advertising columns, have not been idle in the matter. They have knowledge of about 120 exhibits, which will mostly be dispatched by a vessel sailing on the 1st of next month. The second consignment will follow in February, which will be the latest date. They are driven to the use of prompt measures since the time is now too short to admit of more delay.

The schedule of objects admissible in this the first of a series of exhibitions to be held in the same place, is not very comprehensive; but it allows of the colony taking a better place than was expected. It is not, for instance, to be supposed that a young colony like this possesses any original Fine Art works of high quality, and yet there are some things by which the state of Art may be judged of. There is good painting in oils and water-colour, there are sculpture and carving; there are specimens of lithography, engraving, photo-lithography, chromo-lithography, photography, of illumination, of architectural designs, and models, which will give a good notion of our advance; all these will help to show what is done here in the higher branches of industry. The admission of photography to a place in this category, too, allows such a choice of photographic views as will afford a correct idea of all our public works and principal districts. Then there are scientific inventions in drawing, photograph, or model. Under this head a considerable number of things might be contributed. Patentees may send drawings, photographs, or models of their inventions, provided they are approved by the Council; and although these inventions are not numerous, they may serve to give us a good place in the popular esteem of Britain, and it is certainly to our advantage to appear with credit at home. There are then the new discoveries of all kinds. The Commissioners have given a very liberal interpretation to this term, for they have grouped under it woods of various specific kinds, raw produce, vegetable or animal, recently utilised or produced in New South Wales; barks for tanning, dyeing, fibres for cordage, paper-making, foliage and grasses for brooms, thatching, mat-making; native fruits, dried or preserved; gums, resins, varnishes, essential oils for perfume; food, such as arrowroot or maizena; sugar, in cane, raw, and refined; starches; cotton, in pod, ginned, and manufactured; silk, raw, and in any form; tobacco, in leaf, stalk, manufactured; wines, vinegars, preserved meats; leathers, plain and ornamental; skins prepared for fancy mats, new descriptions of fuel, and other matters. It is very desirable that these should be shown, and although the Commissioners might take exception to the stretching of their words, so as to make them apply to a number of things not intended, we do not suppose they will, unless they find themselves much pressed for room, which, considering the position of two of the contributing nations, is scarcely likely. In the third place our manufactures are to be represented, at least pottery of all kinds, namely, earthenware, stone ware, porcelain, parian, and woollen and worsted fabrics, with any raw produce from new sources, or newly prepared, and new machinery for woollen and worsted manufactures, including specimens of wool.

It is not found in a general way that people who are engaged in manufacturing are alive to the advantages of exhibiting. They have oftentimes to be talked into it. It arises from their not perceiving their individual advantage in the transaction. How can I be benefited, says a maker of drain tiles, for instance, by sending an assortment of my pipes to England? They make them there better than I do. The answer to this objection is given by the working men in England. They look at the material of the pipes and the workmanship, and should there be a great discrepancy between the one and the other, they detect it, and at once perceive an opening for the operation of their superior skill in manipulation. So also in wood work, in cloth making, and the like. It is not by any means essential that the articles sent home should excel home manufactures, they are more likely to act as inducements to emigrants when they exhibit inferior workmanship. Such displays of what our raw materials really are, and what we are doing with them, before a European public, accompanied with explanatory information, are likely to be of the greatest benefit to the colony, and we hope that the efforts put forth by the Commissioners to secure us as thorough a representation as the terms of the present Exhibition will admit of, may prove successful. The Government Emigration Board of England is now offering free and assisted passages to New South Wales on very liberal conditions, to single men and women, to married couples, and families; and we should be wanting in our duty to ourselves if we failed to make use of a fine opportunity of attracting capital and labour to these shores, by the prompt representation of the materials of our wealth.

THE OPERA.—BENEFIT OF MR. SMITH.—To-morrow evening, Mr. John Smith, of the Lyster and Smith Opera, will take a special benefit at the Prince of Wales Opera House. Mr. Smith has long been known in these colonies as a caterer for public amusements; he introduced the Christy minstrels, and afterwards the popular Japanese troupe, whose performances were so attractive in this city. Mr. Smith at that time was not so absorbed in his speculation as to be unmindful of the good likely to be done by introducing the Japanese to, and explaining the various institutions of the colony, and they visited amongst others the Parliament, the University, the Museum, and the Mint. His latest venture is in connection with the opera now performing here, and his appeal to-morrow evening will doubtless meet with success. "Ione" will be produced with a grand Ballet Intermezzo.

THE INCOMING MAILS.—The mail via California is not due till the 18th instant; the telegram from Adelaide, by the Suez mail, is due on the 21st, but it is not improbable may reach Sydney on the 20th. It is therefore not likely that the California mail will arrive before that by way of Suez.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Band of the Naval Brigade presented, through Captain Hixson, to their bandmaster, at the parade on Monday night, an elaborate silver-mounted baton, manufactured by Mr. Qwist, of Hunter-street, and made out of myall-wood, for his services rendered to the members. The baton bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Thomas Budd, bandmaster, by the members of the Naval Brigade Band, Sydney, as a token of respect and esteem. October, 1870."

THE UNEMPLOYED.—In all large communities, especially in countries subject to such vicissitudes of climate as occur in this, it is to be expected that there will from time to time be a large amount of temporary distress among certain classes of unskilled labourers. Considerable diversity of opinion, however, appears to exist respecting the character and circumstances of some of those unfortunate men who occasionally allow themselves to be paraded through the streets of Sydney by designing fellows, whose chief ambition appears to be to air their oratory within the precincts of Ministerial departments; and who, it is said, gain not only notoriety, but pelf, from the delusions which they foster, and the wrongs they pretend to redress. We have seen several letters written from the employer's point of view. One of the contractors, to whom from sixty to eighty men were sent at the public expense, complains that—after drawing provisions for several days, and obtaining a supply of tents, most of the men decamped, without even looking at the work which in Sydney they were so clamorous to obtain. Excursions by rail gratis are, no doubt, very agreeable, but, as we are informed that nearly every contractor on the Western and Northern extensions has been victimised by one or more batches of "unemployed" (who have had to be victualled in advance), these pleasant picnics must soon come to an end. We have before us a letter from one of the railway contractors in the north, and we give it for what it is worth, merely premising that it is addressed to the Hon. the Minister for Works, whose exertions to find employment for distressed labourers on the public works of the colony have been unremitting:—"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th instant, in which you wish to know if I can find work for some of the unemployed of Sydney. In reply I beg to inform you that since commencing this contract I have paid the expenses from Sydney of 140 of the class referred to. Some of them, after getting rations, went off up the country; others were too lazy to work for eight shillings per day, and in a week after their arrival they were all gone. From my own experience, they are a mutinous lazy lot. I could find work for twenty pick and shovel men, if they are worth employing, at the same rate as those at present on the work; also six fencers at 2s. 6d. per rod."

SCHOOL FETE ON BOARD H.M.S. GALATEA.—On Saturday last, the Sabbath and day scholars in and out of Sydney visited the Galatea. The whole arrangements were under the control of the Juvenile Temperance Association, and were excellently planned and carried out by Messrs. J. G. Catley, H. B. Lee, H. W. H. Huntington, N. J. Crocker, J. Pacey, A. W. S. Gregg, and T. M'Cormick. Throughout the morning the weather was dull and cloudy, with a high wind; nevertheless fully 2000 children were conveyed on board by the Platypus. The surrounding vessels were gaily decked with flags and bunting, while numerous pleasure yachts dotted the surface of the harbour. The festivities on board consisted of selections of popular music by the Galatea band, and spirited games improvised by the marines. Several schools were grouped in parties singing school songs, to the delight and admiration of the seamen, who returned the compliment by rendering some spirited choruses. The juveniles evinced keen interest at the shrill chorus of whistles, and the piping of all hands to dinner. Several evolutions characteristic of naval skill were witnessed by the spectators, whose curiosity led them far below the water line, in the neighbourhood of the magazine and machinery. These explorations seemed to afford great gratification, especially as they were accompanied by interesting instructions from the petty officers. Suffice to say, that the officers and seamen spared no pains in entertaining the visitors. The excursionists were landed at Fort Macquarie before dusk, and upwards of 150 boys were treated to a trip in one of the Galatea's launches, towed by a boat's crew. In fact, the children, wearied with pleasure, were unanimous in the expressions of their pleasurable trip, and the hospitalities rendered whilst on board the Galatea.

TATTERSALL'S.—A meeting was held last evening at Tattersall's, for the purpose of transacting business on the Melbourne races; but there was little or no betting done. Telegrams from Melbourne during the day seemed to unhinge the operations of the ring. Up to Monday night Tim Whiffler was scarcely named in the betting, but he now stands first favourite again at 4 to 1. Trump Card is also quoted at 5 to 1, but there is but little money in the market to lay against this horse. Warrior stands at 6 to 1, and Croydon and Glencoe are each quoted in Melbourne at 8 to 1. Milesian has found a backer or two at 10 to 1, but longer odds can be got against him in Sydney. Notwithstanding the quotation about Glencoe in Melbourne, 100 to 8 was offered against him in the room last night without finding a backer. 25 to 1 was offered about Sir William; but the bet was not accepted. There was a great disinclination for some days after the Derby Day to believe that Croydon could not beat Trump Card on his merits; but a telegram yesterday appeared to convince the ring that the winner of the Metropolitan was really out of the race for the Melbourne Cup. The message was to the effect that the time for the Essendon Stakes, 2 miles, was 4 minutes 1 second, and that although Croydon was brought to the whip in the straight running home, he was unable to overtake the Card, who won easily. An attempt was made to get up a sweep on the Cup during the evening, but without success, and the meeting broke up.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. LEONARDS.—Last evening, a tea and public meeting, in connection with this place of worship, was held in the School of Arts, St. Leonards. The hall of the institution was decorated with flowers and foliage, and presented a pleasing appearance. About 300 persons sat down to tea. At the public meeting which followed, and which was numerously attended, the Bishop of Sydney presided. After prayers offered by the Rev. W. C. B. Cave, the chairman addressed the meeting, first dwelling in complimentary terms upon the past labours in the parish of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, and alluding with satisfaction to the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Cave. He stated that the chief object of the meeting was to devise means for raising funds for the completion of the new church, now partially erected. He believed it required nothing but determination on the part of all classes to have it completed in a short time. He hoped that a vigorous canvass of the whole parish would be made, and he believed that but few members of the Church of England would be found who would refuse to contribute. He was anxious that the church should be speedily completed, so that on his return from a contemplated visit to England, some sixteen months hence, one of his first duties would be to consecrate it. He besought the earnest co-operation of the parishioners with Mr. Cave in the work of the Church. In reply to a question, the Bishop stated that he was at present of opinion that it would not be desirable to divide the parish. From information afforded to the meeting, it appeared that the expenses connected with the new church so far had been upwards of £1400; that to roof it would cost £1200 additional; and to finish it a further sum of £500. The Rev. Mr. Cave moved,—"That in the opinion of this meeting the completion of the new church, whether regarded from a business or a religious stand-point, is of the utmost importance, and demands the best endeavours of the whole community." Captain Pockley seconded the motion, and it was agreed to. The Rev. J. C. Corlette moved,—"That the subscription list be reopened, and the parishioners generally be invited to state to what extent they will annually subscribe towards liquidating any debt incurred in completing the church for Divine Service, and that subject to the support so promised being sufficiently satisfactory, the building committee already appointed be authorised to make arrangements for borrowing the money required for the purpose." The motion was seconded by Mr. Giblin (who however expressed his disapproval of borrowing money), and afterwards agreed to. The Rev. Mr. Creeny moved a resolution requesting the ladies of the parish to form themselves into a committee, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions from the poorer classes, and those who had not already contributed. The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Gilfillan, and unanimously approved of. A vote of thanks to the Bishop terminated the proceedings. A subscription list in aid of the new church was opened at the close of the meeting.

WANTED, A NEW TEMPORALITIES ACT.—A new piece of legislation is very urgently required for the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, which (inasmuch as it relates to landed property) must of necessity receive the sanction of the civil Government of the colony. The present state of the law, as affecting the temporalities of the Presbyterian churches, is in a very defective and unsatisfactory state, so much so as to be almost unworkable. Trusts die out, and very great difficulties are experienced in legally resuscitating them. As the law exists, appeals are often required to be made to the Supreme Court, thereby occasioning a loss of time and money, and causing a concurrent amount of anxiety, which might well be avoided by some improvement in and well-considered simplification of the law. In the case of several of the glebe and manse properties of the Presbyterian Church, it is believed that the original trustees have long since been released from their trusts by death, and their places have never been filled up. There ought to be some machinery whereby all these vacant trusts might legally be taken up without difficulty, expense, or delay.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE MEETING.—In the report of the meeting of subscribers to St. Andrew's College, appearing in the *Herald* of yesterday, an error has been complained of by the Rev. Dr. Beg, which we have been desired to rectify. Dr. Beg's objection was (not to the "printed card," as our reporter understood, but) to the *mention* of the printed card by the Rev. J. B. Laughton. Dr. Beg thought such a mention calculated "to disturb the harmony of the meeting." We are also requested to state that Mr. John Gardiner was one of those gentlemen who declined to stand for election as councillor. His name appears to have been omitted. His friends wish his "declinature" to be recorded. The scrutineers who acted at the election yesterday (the result of which will be declared to-day, at 4 p.m.) were Messrs. Thomas Brown, Thomas Donaghy, J. L. Sherriff, and J. E. Beg.

INTERCOLONIAL CHESS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the selection committee of the New South Wales Chess Association was held at Wangenheim's Café, on Monday night, when the following gentlemen were selected as the seven champions to represent New South Wales in the match to be played with Victoria this day, viz., Messrs. A. S. Hollander, T. Ryan, R. Smith, C. S. Heydon, J. M'Rae, M. Russell, and Rev. J. Pendrill. Messrs. Buckland and Lea to be emergency men. The committee have made arrangements to have seven duplicate boards, so that members of the association can watch the progress of the games; play will commence at 10 a.m. at the Telegraph Office.

IMPORTED STOCK.—The Lord Warden has brought two valuable bulls, purchased in England for Mr. J. Taylor, of Morpeth. The best of the pair is Royal Chester, a fine specimen of the shorthorn, from the Mere Old Hall herd, which was sold recently, when his dam, Moss Rose, brought 350 guineas, and his sister, Moss Rose Second, brought 800 guineas. His companion, Trojan, was winner of the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Oxford, this year, as the best yearling of the Hereford breed, and has won three other prizes.

INTERCOLONIAL PLOUGHING MATCH.—We are informed that the dispute respecting the stakes at the late Intercolonial Ploughing Match between Victoria and New South Wales is settled, and that the sum of £100 has been paid to Mr. Yeo on behalf of the backers of the New South Wales ploughman.

SALE OF FAT STOCK.—Mr. G. M. Pitt reports the sale of 1660 ewes in wool (E. Vickery's), at 8s. 6d. each; also, 6000 shorn wethers (on account of Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.), on station, at 7s. 7½d.

PROPHECY.—We continue to receive daily communications on this subject. The discussion, embracing many contradictions, is scarcely suitable for this journal. It is better to discontinue the subject.

THE STORM ON SUNDAY AT NEWCASTLE.—The weather during the fore part of Sunday (says the *Chronicle*) was beautifully fine, but very hot and sultry. About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon a sudden change took place; heavy clouds were seen coming up from the south, and every indication of a strong southerly burster. Shortly after 4 o'clock, it burst upon us with all its fury, raising clouds of dust, and blowing everything before it, knocking down several shutters from shops, and breaking windows. Hats and oil-cans were blown right over and into the harbour, and there were some narrow escapes of persons being blown over the cliffs. A house on the hill in course of erection, the property of Mr. T. Smith, was blown down. It came on so suddenly that numbers of persons who were on the hill could not reach home before it commenced. During the height of the storm, several vessels were blown from their moorings, and some heavy casualties occurred, the principal of which was the barque Crishna, which was moored alongside the Omega, at the ballast jetties. She broke away from her moorings, and running into one of Mr. Dalton's lighters and the schooner Sacramento, the former was dismasted, and the latter sustained the loss of both masts, fore yard, bowsprit, and jibboom, and damage to the hull. The Crishna did not sustain any damage. The storm lasted only a short time, and very little rain fell. Several accidents of a minor nature occurred, but we have not heard of any lives being lost. Heavy rain set in at nine o'clock, and lasted throughout the night.

COURAGEOUS FIRMNESS.—On Wednesday evening, says the Little River correspondent of the *Braidwood Dispatch*, 5th instant, an accident occurred at Burrell's Reef to Mr. R. Higgins, a shareholder. It appears that the horse they use in the whip pulls up the mullock and quartz without a driver, the man who lands the buckets performing that task in addition to his own, but when the man below comes to the surface there is generally a man to lead the horse. In this instance, however, a man from below came up the underlay shaft without giving the man on the top notice of it. The whip rope when taken up in a loop for a man to stand in of course shortens it very much, so that if the horse walked up to the place where he usually turns he would take the loop of the rope right up to the pulley. When Mr. Higgins, who was at the top of the shaft discovered the man on the rope, and knew that there was no one to turn the horse, he at once saw the danger of the man on the rope being precipitated down the shaft, and acting on the impulse of the moment he grasped the rope just above the hands of the other man and sang out to the horse to turn, but the horse still went on until he reached the spot where he was accustomed to turn, and through, as I have explained, the rope being taken up into a loop, it drew his (Higgins's) hand into the sheave of the whip, and the sides of the sheave being lined with sheet iron, the edges of which projected about half an inch above the wood, the sharp edge took one of his fingers off at the first joint, bruising and crushing his hand very much. Fortunately, however, he retained his presence of mind and did not let go his hold of the rope until the horse turned, for if he had he would have fallen down the shaft, a depth of about ninety feet, the result of which would have been no doubt fatal. The other man escaped with no other result than a severe fright.

SENATORIAL ABSENTEEISM.—The Melbourne *Argus* complains thus:—"Absenteeism is rapidly taking its place among the senatorial vices of the day. Members of Parliament have got almost as many excuses for shirking their duties in the Legislature as the defaulting guests in the parable. One man has to marry a wife, another has bought him a farm in the Fijis, and another is too absorbed in the welfare of his oxen to attend to the wants of his constituents. Under whatever pretext, non-attendance has never been more prevalent than in the present session. Passing over the Upper House, where absenteeism has come to be a sort of prescriptive privilege, we have no less than four members absent in the Lower. Messrs. Baillie, Butters, and Macartney are on a self-appointed embassy to King Thakombau, and Mr. Rolfe is understood to be on a mission to California, in which the burgesses of Crowlands have much less interest than the canon-lawyers. All of them have abdicated their functions as representatives, while none of them have resigned their seats. Looking at the thing in its simplest light, their respective constituencies have been virtually disfranchised, or, at any rate, robbed of their fair share of voting power by the very men to whom they entrusted it."

DEEDS OF ASSIGNMENT.—The validity of the deed of assignment executed by Mr. Hugh Glass (says the *Argus*) in trust for the benefit of his creditors, was questioned in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in an action Stacpoole v. Glass. Plaintiff sued on a promissory note given by defendant for £2407, and the defendant pleaded the assignment as a bar to the action. To constitute the assignment a good one it must be signed by four-fifths in number and value of the creditors. There were ninety-three creditors, and the signature of most of them to the deed was admitted. But about thirty had signed by attorney, and the power of attorney authorising the signature had not been filed at the Registrar-General's. The Act requires that powers of attorney authorising signatures to mortgages, conveyances, or "other specialty," should be filed, and the question was whether the section applied to deeds of assignment. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff, subject to the question whether the deed was properly executed.

ANCIENT MITRAILLEUSES.—It is mentioned in *Grose's Military Antiquities* (1801) that in England, in the year 1625, under Charles I., a patent for a new invention was granted to a certain William Drummond. The invention is described as a machine composed of a number of muskets joined together, by the help of which two soldiers can oppose a hundred, and named, on account of its effect, "thunder carriage," or more usually "fire carriage."

CURIOUS EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—Amongst the incidents of the storm and the flood the *Ballarat Courier* mentions that the air-piping in the Crown Freehold Company's claim, at Buninyong, formed a lightning conductor of about 700 feet in length during the storm of Friday night. The electric fluid struck a pole over the shaft, and, glancing thence, ran down the shaft and along the main drive some 500 feet to the face, where a man was working. He escaped with a few slight cuts and the scorching of his whiskers. Another curious circumstance was the safe removal by the waters of a stoutly-built weatherboard house from one side of the Gnarr Creek to the other. The little mansion at present lies upon its side, but, though it was carried nearly 100 yards by the current, it seems nothing the worse for the change.

SEVERE SENTENCE.—A few days ago we copied from the *Hobart Town Mercury* a paragraph, complaining of a sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on a girl named Jane Danton, for stealing threepence, and calling upon the Government to commute the sentence. The Attorney-General investigated the case, and his report is that the sentence was not too severe, as the girl was of loose habits.

THE MURDER AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, LAUNCESTON.—The *Cornwall Chronicle* states that Hewson, accused of the murder of the old gatekeeper at the General Hospital, was fully committed for trial on Thursday, October 27. Twenty-six witnesses have given evidence in this case—viz., nine on the 19th instant, eight on Wednesday, and eight on Thursday. Two witnesses were also re-examined. Hewson appeared very apathetic during the last two days. He declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses, or to say anything in his defence, or call any witnesses, but he said he should have called William Jones and Johanna Burke if they had not been called for the prosecution.

THE QUEEN.—The *British Medical Journal* says:—The cares and labours incident to her exalted position are at present increased by personal anxiety for the safety of many nearly related to her Majesty. The Prince Consort's only brother and the husbands of two of the Queen's daughters are in the German army at the seat of war. These causes combine to inflict suffering on a nervous system at all times most sensitive to worry and anxiety. Travelling under arrangements so careful as her Majesty does, the physical fatigue of a journey to Scotland is trifling, while the benefit her Majesty experiences from the cool pure air and quiet of her Highland home is always great and decided.

SATURDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.—There will be given this evening, in aid of the funds of the above favourite series of vocal entertainments, a complimentary concert in the Temperance Hall. The vocalists who have sustained the character of the concerts will give their services for the occasion. The programme, which is a well selected one, is divided equally between sacred and secular music.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SHOALHAVEN.

TUESDAY.

Kirkwood v. Sayer, a slander case in connection with a recent Government inquiry relating to the steam-dredge Pluto, was dismissed.

BRISBANE.

TUESDAY.

The *Gazette*, to-day, contains Bramston's (Attorney-General) petition to unseat Handy, for Mitchell, on the ground that Handy is a Romish minister.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY.

The Rangatira arrived during the night, and will not leave again for Sydney till Friday; the Duke of Edinburgh will therefore be present at the race for the Melbourne Cup.

The weather was fine up to 5 p.m. when the wind changed, and the barometer fell; there is now every appearance of a thunderstorm with more rain.

Croydon's friends are still sanguine of success should the weather keep up, but his price is still 8 and 10 to 1; Trump Card and Tim Whiffler are eagerly backed at 5 to 1, and many bets are booked at 4 to 1; Glencoe and Warrior are at 6 to 1.

In the Assembly, Mr. M'Pherson stated that the claims of the selectors under the 42nd clause of the Land Act would receive attention.

Mr. Casey raised a point as to the power of the Parliament to pass a fourth Appropriation Act.

The Steam Navigation Board decided to-day that the collision between the Avoca and the Challenger was caused by an error in judgment on the part of the master of the Challenger in porting his helm before seeing the side light of the Avoca, whereby he could ascertain the course of the approaching vessel, and they returned him his certificate as they did not think him guilty of wilful neglect.

The R.M.S. Malta has cleared with 113,000 oz. gold, and 47,000 sovereigns.

QUEENSCLIFF.

ARRIVED, at 4 p.m., Blackbird (s.), from Sydney; Dilbhur, ship, from London.

SAILED, at 6.30, R.M.S. Malta, for Galle.

HOBART TOWN.

TUESDAY.

The City of Hobart (s.) leaves for Sydney to-morrow.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY.

The Moonta Mining Co. have declared a dividend of ten shillings per share.

The Rev. C. Clarke's readings at the Town Hall last night were very successful.

By the outgoing mail the treasurer of the Franco-Prussian War Relief Fund sends home £300; and the German Relief Fund send home £200.

The Murray is falling rapidly at Blanchetown.

The Assembly adjourned for one week, to allow of Council getting on with the work. There is a probability of the mail being postponed a few hours for Government convenience.

The cargo of sugar, per Prospero, all sold to-day at about 30s. advance. Dark to bright rations, £23 to £26 15s.; light brown, £31 12s. 6d. to £33 15s. brewer crystals, £37 to £37 10s.; fine yellow crystals, £37 10s. to £38 6s.; white crystals, £39 15s. to £40 17s. 6d.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. William Nicholas Richards to be an additional Vaccinator at Armidale. Mr. Henry Edward Stratford to be Agent for the sale of Crown lands at Casino.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.—In accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Schools Act of 1866, the following gentlemen have been appointed additional members of the Public School Board in connection with the Public School established at Gundagai: Mr. James Baker Elworthy, J.P., Messrs. William Haughton Hayes, Andrew Colin Ranken, Archibald Scott Smith, and John Isaac.

SPECIAL POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.—An Order has been made by the Governor and Executive Council, dated 27th October, 1870, empowering Mr. Alexander Ogilvie Grant, Police Magistrate, Bourke, to exercise at Bourke, Brewarrina, Eringunia, and Golgongon, within the police district of Bourke, the special powers authorised to be given to Police Magistrates by the 2nd clause of the Clerks of Petty Sessions Act of 1857, for a period of two years from the date of the said Order in Council; similar power is also given to Mr. William Stewart Caswell, Police Magistrate, Moruya, with reference to Moruya, Nelligen, and Nerrigundah, within the police district of Broulee.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette* for sale at the following places and dates:—At Albury, Armidale, Braidwood, Casino, Corowa, Cudgen, Deniliquin, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Inverell, Maitland, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Orange, Port Macquarie, Tamworth, Wee Waa, Wellington, Yass, and Young, on Monday, 28th November; at Albury, on Tuesday, 29th November; at Ashford and Bathurst, on Wednesday, 30th November.

TEMPORARY RESERVES.—The following additional regulation has been made for carrying into effect the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861:—Lands which may have been temporarily reserved from sale, under the 4th section of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act, and the reservation of which shall have been revoked, shall not be sold, conditionally or otherwise, until thirty clear days shall have expired after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of the notice of such revocation.

FORFEITED MINERAL LANDS.—The following additional regulation for carrying into effect the Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1861 has been notified:—Any lands which may have been held under mineral lease and forfeited shall not be re-selected until thirty clear days shall have expired after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of such forfeiture.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted:—Mr. M. Robinson—erection of a gaol at Bourke; Mr. J. B. Elphinstone—additions to Gladesville Hospital; Messrs. J. Linklater and W. Taylor—contract 1-70, Burrawang Road; Mr. A. Fleming—contract 2-70, Burrawang Road; Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co.—casing steam-chest of dredge Hercules; Mr. J. Dyer—furniture for Coroner's office; Messrs. W. Jones and Son—furniture for Registrar-General's Office and Government Printing Office.

QUARTER SESSION.—Courts of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the colony of New South Wales, will be held at the Court-house, Grafton, on Tuesday, 6th December next, and at the Court-house, Deniliquin, on Monday, 12th December next; when and where all persons under recognizances to appear as prosecutors, witnesses, or defendants, or who have appeals to interpose or other business to transact, are desired to give their attendance at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

DISTRICT COURTS.—A District Court will be held at the Court-house, Bathurst, on Monday, 28th instant; also, on Friday, 2nd December next, at the Court-house, Penrith.

JURY LISTS.—A meeting of the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the police district of Eden will be held at the the Court-house, Eden, on Tuesday, 13th December next, at noon, for the purpose of examining and correcting the list of persons resident within the aforesaid district liable to serve on juries, in pursuance of the Acts 11 Vic. No. 20 and 28 Vic. No. 18; a similar meeting will also be held by the justices acting in and for the district of Tenterfield, at the Court-house, Tenterfield, on Tuesday, 6th December.

CONDOBOLIN.—A Special Petty Sessions of Justices of the Peace for the district of Condobolin, will be held at Condoblin on Tuesday, 13th December next, for publicans' licensing business.

WEST KEMPSEY.—The Bench of magistrates at West Kempsey have appointed Mr. William Graham keeper of the public pound at that place.

TOOGONG.—The Bench of magistrates at Toogong have appointed senior constable John Turner Cleeve to be Registrar of the Court of Requests at Toogong.

CRICKET.—A match was played on the Newtown Ground, on Saturday last, November 5th, between the first eleven of the Redfern Cricket Club and the first eleven of the Caxton Cricket Club, which resulted in a draw. When the stumps were drawn, the following was the result:—

CAXTONS. First Innings.		REDFERN. First Innings.	
Tooher, b Furlong	0	Flannigan, b Magoveny	3
Magoveny, b Furlong	2	Howe, b Magoveny	4
Thompson, c Flannigan	4	Furlong, not out	16
Fairweather, c Furlong	55	Garton, b Kelly	0
Kelly, b Garton	26	Blakney, b Kelly	0
Kellick, c Blakney	4	Campbell, c and b Magoveny	2
Fitzgibbon, run out	4	Howit	0
Cullen, c Greenwood	4	Greenwood, b Fairweather	3
Stafford, run out	1	Sundries	18
Davis, b Garton	1		
Reeves, not out	3		
Sundries	15		
Total	119	Total	46

FITZROY IRON MINES.

ABOUT eight miles from Berrima, and from one to two miles from Rush's and Mr. Wallis's pleasant establishment for boarders, are the town of New Sheffield, the Fitzroy Iron Mines and Coal Mines, and the Mittagong Railway Station—the bewilderment of names being further increased by the neighbourhood being called Nattai. A few years since, this was a busy place; the numerous little dwellings, so wretched in ruins, were inhabited by miners and their families, and the extensive machinery was in active work—blast furnace—smelting, &c.; piles of pig iron, huge wheels revolving, long chimneys pouring forth their clouds of smoke, and furnace mouths their flames and sparks. Now all are silent. The works occupy a valley watered by a small stream, and rising the hill from this to the station, we enter the town of New Sheffield, very unlike its prototype, though perhaps in time to resemble it. There certainly appears something incongruous in bestowing the names of old-world places on those of a new land—of course there are associations pleasant to many. But the wide difference too often oversteps the narrow line between the sublime and ridiculous. In all which it must not be supposed any slight is intended to the present town, which sprung up with a speed perfectly surprising, and contains many really fine stores, inns, and other buildings; a pretty Wesleyan school and chapel meet the eye, rendered the more interesting from having been, if I remember rightly, designed by the former manager of the mines, and the supports of the roof being of iron smelted and cast at the works. The effect is light and pleasing within.

The surrounding country is arid and barren in great part, although at some short distance, a mile or so, rises Gibraltar, round the foot, and even near the summit of which, is a rich chocolate-coloured soil. We are given the elevation of the station as 2069, but the rocky crown of this mountain would appear to tower up at least a thousand feet higher. I am informed that the peak is porphyritic; but the lower rocks nearer the mines are chiefly sandstone and conglomerate. Gibraltar is the abrupt termination of a range and a striking object, and one well worthy of the sketcher's pencil. A lengthy tunnel leads through this mountain, above which the Great Southern Railway conducts the traveller towards the interior. In the masses of stratified stone removed from this excavation were discovered fossil fish, very perfect, and interesting.

Many little farms and homesteads cluster around the feet of this high peak, and afford a pleasing prospect. Returning again to the mines we detect the presence of the iron by the rusty tint, even on the highway. The ore lies in banks immediately beside the road, yields a very high percentage, and has the peculiarity of being a bog ore, massed together by the incrustations of waters highly impregnated with iron—so say those competent to give an opinion. A tramway leading to the blast furnace, from a high hill behind, serves as a guide to the coal mine.

We soon lose sight of the town with its busy stir of life. The woods rise dark and thick, not devoid of interest to the botanical collector. On the tramway, tufts of Erechtites Atkinsonia, a Kurrajong old friend, were found. Specimens sent thence to Dr. Von Mueller were pronounced new to science, and named by that gentleman in compliment to the finder. It is probably a plant peculiar to mountain tracts. The strong scented shrub Logania floribunda is frequent, and as we advance, and a glen presents itself on the right hand, ferns are numerous. Here we find Dicksonia antarctica, Todea barbara, more than one Gleichenia, and numerous others clustering about the rocky sides, and hanging over the small stream at the bottom, in which occurs a fall of no magnitude but adding to the picturesque. On the other side of the tram rises the mountain, from the incline of which the way has been cut. In one place we encounter a curious mass of rock where I have found the Stag's-horn fern, a Platycerium alcicorne, and also Polypodium rupestre. The lovers of Orchids would probably be rewarded by finding many interesting species in these sandy mountains. A long walk brings us to an abrupt termination, the tram disappearing into the black mouth of a tunnel. A striking contrast is presented by the black walls formed of coal, and the white fire-clay ceiling. Some years since, when visiting this spot with a large party, we entered and explored to the further end—then narrow and low. Every other person carried a candle. In that confined atmosphere the heat soon became insupportable, it was with difficulty those nearest the door were made to understand the distress of the leaders of the party, and withdraw; the passage was too narrow for exit except in the reverse order of entrance. Never shall I forget the sense of relief when breathing the free cool air without, after the stifling heat, and peculiar smell in the coal tunnel.

The surrounding mountains are wild, and offer many objects of interest; fine scenery, and exquisite flowers in the season, although we may always meet with some plants in bloom. I make no doubt that many days might be spent in exploring these ranges with pleasure and healthful exertion. A visit to Mount Jelore—a conical mountain a few miles from the mines—would amply repay those equal to the fatigue. The ascent is highly toilsome, but the view from the summit, weather permitting, grand and extensive. The Lighthouse at Sydney is discernible, or, strictly speaking, its light. A curious circumstance in connection with this mountain may be worth recording. It was not visible at the Kurrajong, even from the top of the Big Hill; but preceding rain, by refraction, it rose above the horizon, and its conical summit was plain to view; when we could say, "I see Jelore," the sequence was rain.

Many interesting plants grow in the vicinity of this mountain. The Rev. J. Hassall kindly brought me a specimen of Tecoma Australis, among others, from thence; a creeper very plentiful in Cumberland and Cook, but which I have not found in this district. A Tecoma, apparently identical, was brought to me from the Flinders, in Queensland, its range must therefore be wide.

Jelore, like Gibraltar, is said to be porphyritic, but I am not in a position to say, not having ascended either mountain. Should they be so, changes in the vegetation might be expected, and they would be interesting objects of investigation to those who are fond of plant collecting. But, unless from well-informed sources, little dependence can be placed upon hearsay geological reports. I remember being surprised to hear of the discovery of granite at Mount Tomah, but on inspection it proved to be a particularly irony trap at the spot indicated. There can be little doubt but that the geology of a district has a great influence upon its vegetation, indeed, the flora may be regarded as a pretty sure indication of the formation, and will be found to recur and vary with the geological strata, while many plants are common to all situations.

The eucalypti of Nattai appears more varied than the immediate neighbourhood of Berrima, while some species do not extend to the mines—perhaps influenced by the sandy soil, as some, such as the green gum, for instance, appear restricted to the clay and shales.

The railway station is a neat structure, in the usual style. Recently hot coffee and tea are supplied at a moderate rate to travellers here, and it proves a great comfort, particularly in these times of night trains; in a cool—often severely cold—climate a cup of hot coffee has a reviving effect, and was really needed. Bread and butter, sandwiches, cakes, &c. are also obtainable at the refreshment room. The train places many delicacies within reach of the residents of New Sheffield. If the fish are not "all alive o" they are fresh, oysters also; in connection with this subject an amusing instance of how little one-half of the world knows how the other half lives, occurred under my own observation a few years back. Some oysters were sent into the kitchen to be opened, and going thither the two native servants were found handling and turning them about, and innocently asking which was the part to eat. In fact, they looked as unpromising as a wooden pear.

Oranges, bananas, and other fruits of warmer climes are conveyed to us. It is a curious circumstance, that it should pay to bring up fruit to retail in this district, when the grower of European fruits here, too often loses by sending the produce of his orchard to Sydney.

L. C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SIXTH SESSION.

NINTH SEDERUNT.—The General Assembly met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday morning, at 10.30.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. King and Robert Macready were appointed Auditors of the Association for the relief of widows and orphans.

NOTICE OF OVERTURE.

The Rev. Dr. FULLERTON gave notice of a motion to be made, at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Church, anent the clerkship.

CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

Called for returns from Presbyteries relative to Assembly's remit, anent regulations of the Church Extension Committee.

Returns were received from Presbytery of Sydney and from that of Hawkesbury.

The Assembly unanimously agreed to the following deliverance on this matter:—"That the regulations be continued for another year as an interim act, and that the consideration of the regulations be deferred till next annual Assembly, and be taken up in committee of the whole house, and instruct those Presbyteries that have not reported this year respecting such regulations to report next year.

AID FROM HOME CHURCH.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the question of the expediency of applying to the Home Church for pecuniary aid be referred to the Church Extension Committee, with instructions that they give to this important matter their earnest consideration, and report to the next Assembly.

THE REV. W. CUTHBERT.

The Rev. Dr. GEEKIE brought up the report of the Presbytery of Bathurst, respecting the application of the Rev. W. Cuthbert to be admitted as a minister of the Church.

A discussion ensued on the matter of the report, and it was ultimately resolved that the Presbytery of Sydney be authorised to take the Rev. W. Cuthbert on trial for license.

The Assembly adjourned at 12.20 until 6.30 p.m.

TENTH SEDERUNT.—The Assembly met in the evening at 6.30. The minutes of the previous sederunt were read and confirmed.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

An overture was called for from the Presbytery of Sydney anent the action of the Home Mission Committee.

The overture was read by the Clerk of Assembly.

In general terms it referred to the action of the Home Mission or Church Extension Committee. A minister named Crawford had been placed in charge of the Riley-street church (Ebenezer) for three months by the Presbytery of Sydney, and had accepted that temporary charge. During that term Mr. Crawford was offered, by the Church Extension, or Home Mission Committee, a ministerial charge at Murrurundi, apparently of a more permanent nature. The Presbytery of Sydney objected to the action of the committee as being irregular, and *ultra vires*.

The overture was supported by the Rev. Messrs. Gilchrist and M'Culloch.

The Rev. JAMES CAMERON justified the action of the committee in the interests of the Church, under all the circumstances of the case.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL also justified the course of the Church Extension Committee.

The Rev. ADAM THOMSON likewise entered into explanations which went to show not only that the committee had not exceeded their duty, but had kept strictly within it in what they did for the prompt occupation of the important mission station of Murrurundi. The rev. gentleman was by no means averse to defining the duties and powers of the Church Extension Committee, but he thought that the best way of all would be to bring to the consideration of all matters of this kind a calm, forbearing, and discriminating spirit; avoiding all possible occasions for any collision. Still the Assembly should bear in mind that the Church Extension Committee was charged with interests of weighty importance to the whole Church.

The Rev. WILLIAM GRANT expressed his hope that it would always be borne in mind that Presbyteries were constituent Courts of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. PATERSON deprecated any future collision between the presbyteries and the committee. The principle that men proposed to be ministers should be sent to this committee, instead of to the local committee, was, in his opinion, an erroneous one.

The Rev. S. F. MACKENZIE concurred with Mr. Paterson, and expressed his opinion that the Church Extension Committee had occasionally exceeded their powers.

The Rev. Mr. MACKRAY deprecated any expression of opinion on the part of the Assembly which might appear to undervalue the unwearied and useful labours of the Church Extension Committee.

The Rev. Dr. BEG objected to the weighty powers sometimes exercised by the Church Extension Committee. It had often been complained that that committee was a General Assembly in miniature.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. GEEKIE, no special action was taken therein, inasmuch as the question would come under the Presbyteries when the "rules" were considered and decided upon.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Assembly appointed the different Standing Committees of the Church for the ensuing year; the names being such as had previously been nominated in committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. GEEKIE that the Assembly, at its rising, do adjourn until to-morrow (this day), at 6.30 p.m. The motion was negatived by a very large majority; consequently the Assembly will meet this morning at the usual hour.

THE REV. MR. AYLING.

The Rev. S. F. MACKENZIE moved that the Rev. Mr. Ayling be received as an ordained minister of this Church.

The Rev. Mr. GIBSON seconded the motion.

The Rev. ADAM THOMSON supported the motion.

These three ministers spoke in the highest terms of this clergyman, who was well known to, and much respected by, the Rev. Mr. Ross, formerly moderator of the Church.

The motion was unanimously agreed to. It is proposed that the Rev. Mr. Ayling shall be settled at Port Macquarie.

THE REV. R. FALCONER.

The Rev. Mr. MACREADY moved,—"That Rev. Robert Falconer, of Wagga Wagga, be received as a minister of this Church."

Several of the members of the Assembly expressed their disapproval of the proceedings of the Rev. Mr. Falconer, and of his congregation at Wagga Wagga—in an ecclesiastical point of view. The matter was referred back to the Presbytery of Goulburn.

The Assembly adjourned at 10.10 p.m. until to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10.30 a.m.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following two important suggestions, or recommendations, made by the "agent" of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, were adopted by the General Assembly of that Church, on the 5th of November:—"1. That the agent be instructed to call for returns from all the ministers of the Church of the several properties belonging to their congregations, or dedicated to Presbyterian Church purposes within their districts; specifying the tenure by which they are held—whether by private conveyance, Crown grant, or otherwise; also, whether the titles to such properties have been completed, and whether trustees have been duly appointed for the same, and are still living and qualified to act in such capacity. 2. That all trustees be recommended to deposit the deeds of the various Church properties held by them in the hands of the agent of the Church; the agent being charged to grant formal receipts for the same, to prepare a correct and duly indexed list thereof, and to furnish free access at all times to such deeds to parties interested therein."

COMMITTAL FOR MURDER.—On the 29th of last month a protracted inquest before the Deniliquin Coroner terminated in the committal of four persons for the murder of Elizabeth Voucher, aged about 40 years, who on the previous Wednesday was found dead in a closet at Steavenson's public-house, known as the Eight Mile Hotel, on the Wanganilla Road. The *Chronicle* says:—The persons committed are Mr. and Mrs. Steavenson, Joseph Neal, and a man named Macdonald. The evidence is altogether too voluminous for our columns, and as that arose from its contradictory nature, and the necessity of witnesses being repeatedly recalled, we give a mere sketch of the case. The deceased woman had been about the public-house mentioned eight or ten days, saying she came from Hay; according to the *post mortem*, by Dr. Wren, death resulted from concussion, arising from a blow or a fall, and on her body were many bruises; the difficulty was to discover how these injuries really occurred. On Tuesday, three shearers in one party—Neal, Kelly, and Harry Barling, arrived at the Eight Mile, and the next morning early proceeded on their journey to the Murrumbidgee. The body being discovered, these three men were brought back, and most contradictory evidence was given by them as to where Neal slept on the night of Tuesday. He said he slept in a paddock with his mates in consequence of a row occurring in the house; but while he was corroborated by one, the other said he believed Neal was left at the hotel when they went to sleep in the paddock. This was not all. Steavenson, the landlord, said that Neal helped him to carry the woman, who had been creating a disturbance, out, and put her in the closet. Neal said he never saw the woman "dead or alive?" And so throughout! The jury has therefore no resource but to send the case to trial. Macdonald equally contradicted himself.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* relates that on Sunday afternoon, during the height of the storm in the neighbourhood of Wallsend, when branches of trees were being broken off like twigs, a branch from one of the trees fell and struck the horse Mr. Swinburne was riding. The horse was killed on the spot, but the rider escaped unhurt. Several other persons were riding with Mr. Swinburne at the time of the accident.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£688	2	11
Gin	55	16	0
Whisky	66	17	10
Rum	310	15	11
Perfumed spirits	15	13	2
All other spirits	147	0	0
Wine	186	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	1	19	0
Tobacco and snuff	199	12	0
—— unmanufactured	102	8	0
Tea	160	19	0
Coffee and chicory	5	7	3
Sugar (unrefined)	500	0	0
Rice	40	7	3
Dried fruits	0	10	4
Pilotage	39	16	8
Dues	3	5	0
New duties	341	10	6
Total	£2866	0	10

The Lord Warden and Dunbar Castle arrived to-day, from London, with general cargoes, valued at £51,900.

Trade continues in a very depressed state, and most of the goods affected by the new tariff are being bonded for the present. In breadstuffs we hear of sales of Adelaide flour, in bakers' lots, at £15 to £16 10s, and Sydney mills at £15. Brandies move slowly, 7s. 3d. has been accepted for Martell's. Hennessy's pale is held for 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d., and case at 31s. In geneva we hear of some trade lots changing hands at late rates. The bulk of the cargo of Chinese sugars ex Ellen Lewis was offered by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, this morning, without leading to any business. The entire parcel—about 290 tons—was afterwards placed privately on terms reserved. A shipment of damaged candles realised 8¾d. to 9¾d., according to condition. Colman's blue, 9d.; starch, 3¾d.; ½-lb. mustard (in tins), 6s.; candle cotton, 11½d.—net cash.

Messrs. Chandler and Co. report having sold privately the following properties, viz., a freehold house and land in Fitzroy-street, near Moore Park, for £355—purchaser, Mr. Allingham. A house in Palmer-street, and two houses in Kelly's-lane, for £420—purchaser, Mr. Scarlett. Also, a house and land in Sarah-street, Enmore, for £280—purchaser, Mr. Bramwell.

We have Melbourne papers to the 4th instant. The *Argus* of that date reports:—

A slight improvement was visible in the markets to-day, and hopes are entertained that if the weather keeps fine the prospects of trade will brighten. Flour changed hands at £12 15s to £13. In wheat there is little change to notice, and we quote prices at from 5s 6d to 5s 9d. Maize stands at 4s 3d to 4s 4d, and oats at 3s 6d to 3s 8d, but no sales worth notice have taken place in these classes. Malting barley, in fair-sized brewer's parcels, have been sold at 7s 9d to 8s. Corn sacks have been quitted at 12s 3d. A speculative inquiry for kerosene has been noticeable, and 7000 cases have changed hands at 2s 1d to 2s 1½d. Sugars ex Eva Joshua were offered at auction, and sales to the extent of 4212 bags were effected; and although low and middling rations found no demand, suitable kinds met with an active competition, and the market assumed an appearance of advance. Browns realised 30s 3d; middling yellows, 36s 3d to 36s 6d; middling to fine whites, 39s to 40s 6d. The damaged portion of the teas ex Boy Bendixen was disposed of by public sale at prices ranging from 11½d to 1s 9½d for first-class, and 11½d to 1s 9½d for second-class, damaged.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

ST. LEONARDS.—A meeting of the Council of this borough took place at half-past 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd instant. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Woolcott, Davies, Mathews, Cook, and Clarke. The following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Sundry reports from the Finance and Improvement Committees were received. The treasurer's quarterly statement was laid upon the table. Motions: Proposed by Alderman Woolcott, seconded by Alderman Clarke, and resolved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £103 13s. 5d., be adopted." Proposed by Alderman Clarke, seconded by Alderman Woolcott, and resolved,—"That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, in their report received this day, Mr. Hy. Jno. Sewell be, and is hereby, appointed bailiff for this borough." Proposed by Alderman Mathews, seconded by Alderman Woolcott, and resolved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that the sum of £6 be voted for the repair of William-street if one-third of that amount be contributed by private subscription, be adopted." Proposed by Alderman Davies, seconded by Alderman Mathews, and resolved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that the sum of £3 be voted for diverting the water past Mr. Bush's property, if one-third of that amount be contributed by private subscription, be adopted." This concluding the business, the Council then rose.—GEORGE PILE, Jun., Council Clerk.

RANDWICK.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held at half-past 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th October. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Walter Bradley), and Aldermen Pearce, Dutruc, and Read. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Alderman Pearce drew attention to a letter of date 22nd April last, addressed by this Council to the Under Secretary for Lands, stating that a sum of £1500 having been voted by Parliament for the completion of the Bunnerong Road, running through this municipality; that this Council was willing to undertake the management of the work, provided that the amount so voted, was placed at its disposal for that purpose. The matter having been taken up by the Council, it was proposed by Alderman Pearce, seconded by Alderman Read, and carried,—"That a deputation, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. Walter Bradley) and Aldermen Dutruc and Read, wait on the Honorable the Minister for Works, and respectfully urge that the £1500 be now placed to the credit of this Council, who would at once proceed to carry out the work." The finance account, amounting to £84 15s. 1d. was brought up and adopted, and payment ordered on motion of Aldermen Pearce and Dutruc.—JOSEPH CARROLL, Council Clerk.

MORE DROWNING—From Tamworth it is reported by the *Examiner* of the 5th instant, a man named Halton, with his wife and two young children, were, on the night of the 20th of last month, camped under a dray on the bank of the Wambramuara Creek, near Nundle, and whilst asleep the flood came down with great force and washed them all away. The two children—boys aged 4 years and 18 months respectively—were drowned, and the parents narrowly escaped with their lives. Inquiries were held on the bodies of the two children by Mr. Collett, J.P., and an opinion of accidental death was given in both instances.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET POLICE OFFICE, LONDON.—Clarisse Dorval, *alias* Marie Cusho, and Athalie Vevey were charged before Mr. Knox with keeping a disorderly house at No. 67, Newman-street. Mr. Besley prosecuted on the part of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; Mr. Moore watched the case on behalf of the Institute for Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, as also did Mr. Atchison, secretary for the Marylebone Preventive Association. Mr. Besley said the magistrate would probably remember that the house kept by the prisoners was the place to which some Belgian girls were brought. The evidence of inspector Brannan, and other witnesses having been adduced to show the complicity of the prisoners, Mr. Knox said, this was not an ordinary case. He was not dealing merely with a common brothel, but with the head-quarters for importing Belgian girls into this country for the purposes of prostitution, a system which prevailed to a shocking extent. He looked upon the present case as one which offered the means of striking a conclusive blow at the system. As for the prisoners at the bar, there was little doubt they were agents left by the real principal to bear the brunt of the proceedings should a scandal occur. The question of bail was left to his discretion. He should, therefore, require two sureties of £250 for each prisoner, so that if their friends thought fit to get them away it would cost them a thousand pounds. The prisoners were then fully committed for trial.

THE SPEED OF METEORS.—The suddenness with which a shooting star appears, the short duration of its visibility, and the necessity of noting very accurately its apparent path among the stars, all tend to make the determination of the actual number of seconds occupied by the meteor in swooping athwart the heavens a matter of extreme difficulty. Yet observations have been made, according to the *English Mechanic*, which indicated a velocity far greater than that which would be found in the case of meteors travelling in a nearly circular path round the sun. We know what that velocity would be: a body at the same mean distance from the sun as our earth would travel with the same mean velocity, or at the rate of some 18 miles in a second. Such a body coming full tilt against the earth would traverse our atmosphere at the rate of 36 miles per second. But, as a matter of fact, it was found that some meteors travelled at a rate considerably exceeding this—even, too, when they were not directly encountering the earth.

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RIFLES ARE TRIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—When H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh presented a handsomely mounted rifle, on her Majesty's behalf, to any powerful Indian nabob, did such prince regard the donation as a mere trifle?

When the Corporation of London has at any time presented a richly jewelled sword—or any other representative civil body—to a veteran field-marshal, foreign or home-born, has such donation been viewed by any party as a mere trifle?

And, if the Home Government have allowed some enterprising Brummagem firm to ship off a "small lot" of rifles to the Parisians, is that to be accounted no infringement of neutrality; a mere trifle, not worth naming, just meant as a gift of "a sh Ring to the poor niggers"?

Now, whether rifles are trifles or not, one thing appears to me quite clear, that if Lord Granville reckons that a supply of forty thousand rifles to France is acting in strictest accordance with international law, or the duty of neutrals towards belligerents, Count Von Bismarck is neither a "moke" nor a mule; and he will not be tisaly to be put off with any sinister palavering. He has formally requested an explanation, and he will expect a straightforward and manly reply.

Is it possible that the first Napoleon, like Saul, was among the prophets? Was he right, by anticipation, in saying that Britons were only "a nation of shopkeepers?"

"Sly" trading, no matter whether in grog, powder, or guns, cannot be for the honour and dignity of the Crown of England. Surely for the sake of the paltry gains on the sale of 40,000 rifles to the Parisians, the Right Honorable the Earl of Granville, P.C., never knowingly, advisedly, and deliberately gave official consent to such a sale? Have the "Cabinet" proclaimed coals a contraband of war, and are the Home Government prepared to maintain that arms and ammunition are not "contraband?" If such be their joint and united display of intellectual perception—their view of the "exact meaning and sense of neutrality towards belligerents"—the more expeditious they are in making preparations for war the better. If "coals" ought not to be sold to war steamers bearing the French or Prussian flag, surely guns ought not to have been supplied to either combatant. Steamers that are only employed in trade might suffer much distress for want of coal, and so also might a besieged city or town, no matter how much unsmoked victuals was at hand; but, so long as war steamers and fortified towns are not deficient in guns and requisites of warfare, they cannot be expected to be so ready to capitulate and show a white flag, white feather, or white "duster" (as on the latest occasion). Consequently, to supply to Paris forty thousand rifles, whilst under proclaimed neutrality, could do nothing else than prolong the siege, increase the sufferings of the besieged, and only render Prussia exasperated and irate. Furthermore, Parisians have now a right to conclude that, so long as they can only find the money to buy, England will be ready to sell (and, if necessary, run the blockade to deliver) rifled guns, rifled cannon, or any other military articles of trade. Comfortable reflection that for unarmed Australia!

England did not act in such a "shop-keeping" spirit when Pitt, senior, Grenville, North, or Pitt, junior, held the dignity and honour of Great Britain in their hands. Neither did Lord Grenville (who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, along with Mr. Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth) thus degrade the national fame as one of the great Powers of Europe. Not merely defensive but active offensive steps were promptly taken against the man who held that his destiny was to "humble England;" but now her rulers appear so ready to eat "humble pie" for any amount of bluster which may be heaped upon her, that I cannot compare such conduct to any other than that of an overgrown shopboy, caught in the very act of smashing plate-glass windows in Pall Mall, Waterloo-place, or Cheapside, and then when pulled before the presiding magistrate, sneakingly or blubberingly whining out, "An please your Worship, it was not I who hurled the first stone at the windows, sir; but that tall chap there himself with the black spread eagle stuck in his bonnet" (pointing to a witness against him)! If this is the evidence of the interpretation put upon neutrality by the Home Government, the sooner they are ready to fight the better for the majesty of England. Otherwise another Alabama disgrace.

D. P. M. HULBERT.

Clinton College, Goulburn, 2nd November.

THE BALMAIN REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The committee of this regatta advertised an all yacht race *handicap*, which is as follows:—

For all yachts handicapped by the committee. Course: From moorings in Johnstone Bay, round Lightship and Sow and Pigs, round Flagship; round Lightship, Sow and Pigs, and back to Flagship. First prize, £50; second, £20; third, £10. Entrance, £2 2s.

HANDICAP.

Nereid	Scratch
Fert	Scratch
Ella	Allowed 5 minutes
Australian	8 "
Eva	12 "
Mischief	12 "
Josephine	12 "
Pomona	16 "
Ixion	16 "
Orpheus	16 "
Psyche	20 "

This course is only about 18 miles all told—all smooth water—all in favour of the small boats—and can be performed with a leading wind in about two hours. None of these yachts are, I believe, under 7 tons.

Now, I ask, is this fair and honest. Just fancy allowing a 13-ton boat nearly a *minute a mile*, others three-quarters of a minute in so short a race! It is monstrous, and does not give the larger boats—one 15 tons, and the other 12 tons—the slightest chance. How the handicappers arrived at such a decision I cannot make out. Are they members of the P. A. Y. C.? All the boats allowed such ridiculous time belong to that club. I would advise them either to double the course or halve the time. This will show honesty of purpose at least, and let the yachting community see they have a desire to do justice. As it stands, the R. S. Y. yachts have not the slightest possible chance of any of the three prizes.

A YACHTSMAN.

P.S.—Let them make a handicap on the morning of the race.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Amongst other items of the proposed "new tariff" we observe a duty of 3d. extra per gallon on draught ale and porter. We, as old members of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, are sure that, if the Treasurer wishes to increase the revenue by a tax on malt liquors, he can do it more effectually, and much more equitably, by adding the proposed increased duty on "bottled ale and porter" to the extent of 1s. per gallon. As practical men we say this advisedly; and the reason we trouble you with this small article is, that all parties (in whatever way interested in the new tariff) have been invited by the Treasurer to offer suggestions in their respective trades.

With this view the Committee of the Licensed Victuallers' Association request that you will be so good as to give insertion in your journal of to-morrow, the 8th instant, to the above.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(For the Committee),
HENRY SYKES, Secretary L. V. A.

Licensed Victuallers' Committee Room,
Sydney, 7th November.

THE PART PLAYED BY RAILWAYS IN THE WAR.—The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Some calculations published in the Hanoverian papers enable us to realise the part played by railways in the present war. A train has a carrying capacity of one battalion of infantry, or one squadron of cavalry, or a half battery of artillery. For a complete field artillery regiment 32 trains would be requisite, the artillery park occupying 27. The number needed to convey an entire Army Corps may be computed at from 130 to 150, and an army of from 10 to 12 corps would employ between 1300 and 1500 trains. The dispatch of these, upon five main lines of railway, would occupy 12 days, averaging daily from 23 to 27 trains; hitherto the dispatch of from 20 to 24 such trains has fully tasked the ordinary forwarding powers of a German railway. On the present occasion, three main lines only being available, it has been necessary to send off daily, an average of 50 trains. The strategetical importance of these three lines to Germany is hardly realised without a little consideration. Had no railways existed, the large French army usually cantoned along the frontier, from Thionville down to Lyons, might have reached the Rhine before an equal force could have been massed there to oppose them. The battles of Frederick the Great and of Napoleon were won in great part by their soldiers' legs, but at an enormous wear and tear of human life. More men perished from exhaustion, exposure, and sickness on the march than on the battle-field, and in shuddering over the slaughter of recent battles, where enormous masses encounter, armed with weapons of deadly precision, we forget the infinitely greater silent but suffering mortality which attended the campaigning of the past. Without railways it would be impossible to move, feed, and manœuvre such armies as are now in the field. The merciful saving to horseflesh is inconceivable. The hardships inflicted upon the peasants of Alsace and Lorraine appear great, but it is because the operations of the greatest armies of modern times are confined within a narrow focus. Without railways, the mere necessities of commissariat would have extended their movements over immense areas which they must have traversed slowly like a horde of locusts, leaving a desert behind them. They have made war shorter, sharper, more decisive, less wasteful and cruel, enabling nations to concentrate their strength for a few supreme efforts—in short, they have revolutionised it; and the skill with which the Prussians have utilized this new and mighty power in warfare is on a par with their resolute strategy in the battle-field. We have now to see if the French generals know how to employ the formidable defensive advantages their railways afford them with each day's advance of their enemy from his bases.

THE CONDITION OF PARIS FOR DEFENCE.

(*From the Times, September 5.*)

THE capitulation of M'Mahon's army leaves nothing to oppose the march of the whole Prussian forces on Paris. It matters little whether Bazaine is provisioned or not. He is certainly not strong enough to take the open field against the enemy, and his army might be entirely neglected if Paris were an open town. The present question is, whether Paris is likely to hold out long enough to exhaust the Germans and gain better times for France.

If the Germans appear before the gates of Paris, the situation will be such as has probably never occurred in the history of mankind. The city has nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and is fully fortified according to the latest rules of castrametation; for Paris is not a mere fortress like Strasburg, but is also a fortified camp like Verona, Mayence, and Metz. Let us see in what its defences consist.

In the first place, Paris is surrounded by a bastioned *enceinte* nearly 36,000 yards in length, and having a masonry escarp 30 feet high. Secondly, it is encircled by a large number of forts, casemated, and, it is said, now armed with heavy guns. The zone of forts includes within its embrace the whole of the city and attached suburbs. It has the same advantage as Mayence in covering the junction of two rivers—the Seine and the Marne; so that the exterior force must be separated into three parts and watch three distinct fields of action, any one of which may be chosen by the garrison for a sortie in force. The garrison cannot be seen moving and can always march across the town, while the besiegers must march round outside. On the east and west there are rivers to cross defended by the forts, for the angle formed by the junction of the Seine and Marne is wide, and the rivers cover half the eastern part of Paris, while the windings of the Seine, in the form of the letter S reversed, cover the west. Where there is no river the forts are stronger and closer together.

To the east, on the right bank of the Seine, and entangled in a loop of the Marne, are the redoubts of St. Maur. Then, still on the right bank of the Seine, but leaving the river which enters the city, and curving round the east and north, there are the forts of Nogent, Rosny, Noisy, Romainville, Aubervilliers, and the works on the Ourcq Canal. Forts L'Est and La Briche are for the defence of the curve on the Seine due north of the city's centre. A large double crown work stands between the two last named forts to assist in guarding the same part of the river and the great northern road. Then, crossing the river, there is the fortress of Mount Valerien, a strong position within the outer loop of the Seine west of Paris. The inner loop is the Bois de Boulogne. Covering the south are five principal forts—Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Bicetre, Ivry. Just in the angle formed by the Seine and Marne, and outside them both, south-east of the city, is the fort of Charenton. The forts are said to be armed with naval guns. They are cast-iron breechloaders, strengthened with steel hoops. Their projectiles are of great power, but the guns have a knack of failing, or even bursting.

Besides *enceinte* and forts, there are positions such as Belleville, Montmartre, and the plains of St. Denis that could be fortified. And here we would invite attention to the difference between positions defended by earthworks hastily thrown up, such as those lately occupied by the French at Wissembourg and Woerth, as well as near Metz, and real forts, built with care, and intended for the defence of a city.

The hasty lines have this defect, that they can almost always be turned if the enemy is in superior force. And, accordingly, this is just what we read has been done again and again. Open lines of works are of no use from the moment when they are taken in flank or reverse. On the other hand, a permanent fort is closed on all sides, and is flanked by the fire of other forts. If an enemy runs the gauntlet, and gets within the lines, he has the fire of the main fortress upon him in front and of the forts in rear. He cannot bombard the town from outside the forts, because the range is too great. He is obliged to lay regular siege to one or two of the forts, or to cut off all approach to the place, so as to starve garrison and citizens out. If we knew for certain that Paris is provisioned, that all the guns placed on the ramparts are rifled and well provided with ammunition, and that the citizens are to be trusted, we should have confidence in its holding out a long time. It is not so much the military as the political situation that is dangerous. If the citizens were united, patriotic, and governed by men whom they trust, there would be little fear. As it is, the situation is, at least, doubtful.

Consider the conditions of besiegers and besieged. Outside the rivers and forts will stand an army, or three armies, amounting probably to as much as 350,000 men. The country round them, if General Trochu has had his way, will be unable to supply them with any subsistence. The territory now in the occupation of the Germans has been wasted by the armies which have successively passed over it. All supplies of food and ammunition must come by road and railway from Germany, and the German coasts are blockaded, while Russia, Austria, and Italy are not likely to exert themselves to furnish provisions for the armies, whose terrible strength they have observed with apprehension. The harvest this year in Germany cannot have been a good one, because the men who ought to have gathered it in were engaged in mowing down Frenchmen. The despairing efforts of a furious and hungry population to seize trains of provisions are not to be despised, though their action against troops need not be taken into account. The Prussian organisation has hitherto worked marvellously well and done wonders, but there is no reason to suppose that a siege of Paris has been contemplated or provided for. It is much more probable that the great German strategist has determined to try the effect of a demonstration against the capital upon the nerves of a luxurious population, divided by a number of political and social questions. If the Germans sit down before the walls of Paris, it does not at all follow that they expect to win it by assault or by bombardment.

We turn now to the besieged. First, for the sake of illustration, we will suppose Paris a mere fortress and no capital. There will probably be 200,000 armed men within the outermost lines, a large number of whom—say 50,000—will be distributed among the twenty and more detached works, which are, on an average, nearly three miles distant from the main body of the place, and five, six, or seven miles from the heart of the city. From look-out stations at the top of high church spires, and even from the captive balloon so well known to idle sightseers, the movements of the enemy can be watched, and the garrison, moving on interior lines, can always succour a threatened spot. The raw levies ought to grow in knowledge and soldiership day by day. Every repulse of the enemy ought to increase their courage. It is always calculated that a besieging army, to be sure of success, ought to be at least three times as numerous as the garrison, and some time must be lost by the Germans in bringing up heavy siege guns. The holding out of Metz and Toul prevents heavy guns being conveyed by railway, and the ordinary siege guns of Prussia, throwing shot of about 60 lbs. weight, would be overmatched by the naval guns mounted on the works. Considered only from the technical military point of view, Paris ought easily to hold out for a month at least, and so give the country time to recover somewhat from the blows that have been heaped upon her so fast as to take away her breath.

But when we think of Paris the beautiful, Paris the city of pleasure and folly, Paris the point of contact between the luxury and the misery of the civilised world, Paris the starting point of new political theories, the grave of royalty and aristocracy; when we remember that the whole system of government for many years has been one vast attempt to fetter liberty and thereby destroy public virtue; when we look round for a man with a new policy and see none; for a war cry of enthusiasm in a nation and find a middle class only anxious to preserve its property, a populace deeply immersed in socialistic theories, and only too ready to put them in practice at the expense of their neighbours, the remnants of a faded aristocracy without honour and respect from the people—we cannot treat the idea of a siege of Paris from the platform of the soldier. The workmen are among the dangerous classes, the shopkeepers fear the workmen more than the Prussians, the Governor has only too much reason to dread them all.

The Prussians may easily be kept for a considerable time so far outside as to have no excuse for bombarding Haussman's city; it is the conflict of passions within the walls that has to be dreaded. For what are the Parisians to suffer the terrors of a siege? There is no Emperor, no King, no liberty, even yet; and certainly no fraternity. There in an Orleanist Governor, a Republican populace, and a middle class in moral terror lest their property should be taken from them. Among these discordant elements who is there capable of defending Paris?

There remains one more question. Is there any chance of operations without the walls which may divert the Germans from their enterprise? We hear of armed men scattered here and there, and an organised force formed in the South and numbering 100,000 men. But the German reserves are numerous enough to defend the communications of the army, and we cannot see what can be done by the scrapings left after the gallantly appointed army of the Rhine was succeeded by the next best troops called hastily together under M'Mahon. Here, again, the Imperial system has weakened France. The people have not arms, nor have they been trained to use them if they could be found.

Even the country people are divided and ignorant. They have been taught to obey a Napoleon blindly, and there is no longer a Napoleon. They could be led by their priests, but the ministers of religion can hardly be expected to favour the only rallying cry possible—the Republic. Imperialism has succeeded in dividing and commanding all other parties. The Emperor is gone, and the division alone remains. No man can count upon anything that France may or may not do. As far as we can see, her only chance lies in the mercy of the conqueror or the intervention of the neutral Powers.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF REZONVILLE.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News*, at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, sends the following graphic and interesting account of the great battle at Rezonville, on the 18th August. Writing on the 19th, he says:—

"Passing through the village, and ascending to the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly on a battle field, strewn (literally) as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies—the field of the battle of Vionville, on the 16th. In one or two parts of the field parties were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French being naturally buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these (I saw five) were not dead. As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they came to the brow of the hill they all broke out with a wild hurrah, and dashed forward. A few more steps, and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had roused their cry, and even seemed to thrill their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle field. From the particular hill to which I had been directed to come by good authority—it was occupied by the Royal head-quarters—the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen, and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful—it was amid ghastly corpses, and burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were a great many. I was standing on the battle field of the 16th, on the Prussian side. On the left, stretched like a silver thread the road to Verdun, to Paris also, for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It was between lines of poplars which stood against the horizon on my left, and on as far as the eye could reach towards Metz, with military regularity. Strung on this road like beads were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, which, although they have separate names, are really only a few hundred yards apart—Mars-a-Tour, Flavigny (a little south of the road), Vionville, Rezonville, Malmaison, Gravelotte. On my right where the thickly-wooded hills, behind which is the most important village of the neighbourhood, the one I had just left—Gorze. Such was the foreground of this battle, which should, one would say, be called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and beyond that devoted little town that it raged. The area I have indicated is about four miles square. Owing to having come on foot rather than along the blocked road, I was fortunate enough to arrive just as the battle waxed warm—that is about noon. The great representatives of Prussia were standing on the same ground watching the conflict. Among them the only ones I recognised were the King, Count Bismarck, General von Moltke, Prince Carl, Prince Friedrich Carl, Prince Adalbert, and Adjutant Kranski, Lieut.-General Sheridan, of the United States was also present.

"At this moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road, that between Rezonville and Gravelotte—or that part of Gravelotte which on some maps is called Malmaison. Desperate but unavailing! for every man in their ranks had two to cope with, and their line, at the place indicated, was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing—the French right—was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly taken up, under protection of a continuous blaze of artillery from heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached was one that, I believe, nine out of ten military men would have regarded as normally impregnable.

"My reader will observe that the battle-field was from this time transferred to the regions beyond Gravelotte. The fields in front of that village were completely covered with the Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward—disappearing into the village, emerging from the other side of it with flaming volleys. This second battle-field was less extensive than the first, and brought the combatants into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is, that it consists of two heights intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over 100 feet deep, and at the top from 200 to 300 yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height. From this commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them, and subjected them to a raking fire. Their artillery was stationed far up by the Metz road, between its trees. There was not an instant's cessation of the roar; and easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleuse. The Prussian artillery was to the north and south of the village, the mouths of the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward upward fire.

"The French stood their ground and died, the Prussians moved ever forward and died; both by hundreds—I had almost said thousands; this for an hour or two that seemed ages, so fearful was the slaughter.

"The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements on their right filed out of the Bois des Ognons, and it was at that point, as they marched on to the field, that one could perhaps get the best idea of the magnitude of the invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of the men out of that wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded had recovered and came again out of the wood. Birnam Wood advancing to Dunsinane was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of General Goeben's army, shielded by the woods till they were fairly within range of their enemies. So the French must have felt, for between 4 and 5 o'clock they concentrated a most furious fire upon that point, and shelled the woods perpetually. Their fire here took effect. The line of Prussian infantry became less continuous from that direction.

"About 5 o'clock, however, an infantry brigade emerged from the same point. As soon as they did so they advanced by double-quick time towards the point where their services were needed. I watched this brigade through a strong glass from the first. It resembled some huge serpent gliding out on the field. But lo! it left a track behind it—a dark track. Beneath the glass that track is resolved into fallen, struggling men.

"As the horrid significance of that path so traced came upon me I gazed yet more intently. Many of those who had fallen leapt up and ran forward struggling to catch up with their comrades again. I did not see any running backward, though many fell in their efforts to run on. I do not know whether, after that, another movement was made from behind the wood; but I do know that, a half hour afterwards, vast numbers of troops began to march over the southern edge of the hill where I was standing towards the battle-field, and I have an impression that these were General Goeben's men moving by a less dangerous route.

"The conflict on the Prussian left was so fierce that it soon became nearly lost to us by reason of its smoke. Now and then this would open a little, and drift under the wind, and then we could see the French sorely tried, but maintaining themselves steadily. In order to see this part of the conflict better, I went forward a half-mile, or as near as I thought safe. It seemed to me that here—that is, in the vicinity of Malmaison—the French were having the best of it. But it must have been only because they were more visible on their broad height, and fought so obstinately—plainly silencing a battery now and then. But from this northern point also there are more forces to come; and from far behind them—away seemingly in the direction of Vionville—huge bombs are coming and bursting with terrible force upon the French ranks. These were the men and these the guns of Steinmetz, who had there and then made his connection with Prince Friederich Carl's army, completing the investment of Metz.

"The battle raged at this point with indescribable fury. The French generals must have known the significance of these new guns, and known that, if their right retreated, the result must be that incarceration in Metz which now exists. How long they held out here I do not know. I could hear that the puff of their guns was from a gradually receding line; that the mysterious pillars of cloud from the north as steadily approached; but the last shots fired on that terrible evening were on that side, and the point must have been yielded at about 9 o'clock.

"Perhaps I should here say something of the movements of the King, and those with him. The King's face, as he stood gazing on the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word; but I observed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the sad scenes near his feet—where they were just beginning (what must yet be a long task) to bury the French who fell on the Tuesday before. On these he gazed silently, and, I thought, sadly. Count Bismarck was intent only on the battle, and could not conceal his excitement and anxiety; if it had not been for the King, I am pretty sure he would have gone nearer; and, as it was, his towering form was always a little ahead of the rest. When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte the horses of the "Grosshaupt-quartiers" party were hastily called, and mounting them they all—with the King at their head—rode swiftly down to a point not very far from the village. Then shouts and cheers arose, which I could plainly hear at the point they had left, where, not having a horse, I was compelled to remain a little longer.

"A little after 4 o'clock a strange episode took place. From the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be, a splendid regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at the point where the Conflans road joins that leading to Metz; then they dashed up the road towards Metz. This road between Gravelotte and St. Hubert is cut through the hill, and there are on each side of it cliffs from 40 feet to 60 feet high, except at the point where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at this time the culminating point to which this road directly ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered that only a moiety of that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of the regiment. The situation hardly admits yet of our asking many questions. But their plunge into that deep cut in the hillside, where next day I saw so many of them and their horses lying dead, was of that brave, unhesitating, unfaltering kind which is so characteristic of German soldiers, among whom cowards, stragglers, and deserters seem to be absolutely unknown, in whatever rank.

"I must record, also, what seemed an inexplicable thing. The army of Prince Fredrich Carl was fighting very hard, and evidently suffering heavily. It was in the centre, though occasionally rallying to one side or the other. Though he had large reserves they had been diminished to an important extent by the engagements of the 14th and 16th. A considerable portion of his army required rest, and two divisions perhaps, certainly one, reorganisation. There seemed at one time, about half-past 4, some danger that the intensity of the fighting required on the right and left extremes would produce a kind of atrophy along that very central Verdun road for which the armies were struggling. At that time a vast army came from some region utterly mysterious to us, who had been following the army for some miles. They came over the very point which had been the royal head-quarters in the morning. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and did not cease at all, not even after dark, so long as the firing was still going on upon the heights. This new army—whose was it?—whence was it? It did not come from the direction of Goeben, nor of Steinmetz, nor of Prince Frederich Carl. Of course it could not be said that it did not belong to either of these, but the cry and rumour went around that these men were from the army of the Crown Prince. I do not know whether to believe this or not, but it is freely said, and believed by many officers here, that a detachment of the Crown Prince's army was sent up from Toul to help, if help were needed.

"To whomsoever or wheresover this army corps (for it was about that in extent) belonged, its presence was nearly all that was required. It was laid along the road, out of immediate danger, so that if the French centre had defeated the troops with which it was contending, it must amply have fallen in the hands of a fresh and prepared corps.

"The advance of this new corps must have been felt by them as a final, a fatal blow for that day. Like the spirits in the 'Inferno,' their enemies were consumed only to spring up to full stature again. They must have realised how hopelessly they were out-numbered. From that time the struggle at that part became very weak on the French side, and the Prussians got a decided hold further up the Metz road—that is, on the southern side of it. But there seemed to be a redoubled fury on their left. From 7 o'clock to 8 o'clock there was little firing beyond the village, but a great tower of cloud and fire at each extremity of the battle field.

"A little before 8 o'clock a large white house on the heights beyond Gravelotte caught fire. It seemed through the gloom to be a church; its spire was now a mass of flame, and it sent up a vast cloud of black smoke, which contrasted curiously with the white smoke of battle.

"Now darkness was drawing on, and after 8 o'clock we could trace the direction of troops by the fiery paths of their bombs, or the long tongue of fire darting from each cannon's mouth. The lurid smoke-clouds of burning houses joined with the night to cast a pall over the scene and hide it for ever. At half-past 8 o'clock one more terrible attack by the French on the Prussian right—and that is over. At a quarter to 9 o'clock a fearful volley against the extreme Prussian left, a continuous concert of artillery, and the growling whirr of the mitrailleuse above all—and then that is still. The battle of Gravelotte is ended, and the Prussians hold the heights beyond the Bois de Vaux—heights which command the surrounding country up to the limits of the gun-ranges of Metz.

"As I went back to the village of Gorze, to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle field. It was now a long earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires (burning houses) at each end of it. The day had been beautiful, and now the stars looked down with splendour, except where the work of agony and death had clouded the glow of heaven."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF IRELAND.—The Representative Body of the "Church of Ireland" had a meeting September 4, in the Molesworth Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Meath. Several letters were read enclosing subscriptions and promises of contributions. The honorary secretaries reported that the donations promised for the Sustentation Fund now amount to £262,259, and the annual subscriptions to £17,569, of which £155,124 have been lodged in bank. The draught of the charter revised by the Government was submitted for approval, and the legal committee to whom it had been referred having reported that no substantial alteration had been made in it, the meeting accepted it unanimously.—*Times.*

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It contains an Address to the Members by the Chairman, and treats of
The Constitution of the Society,
Its Objects and Success,
The New Business transacted,
The Accumulated Business and Funds,
The Security afforded by the Society, as attested by
Its Past Transactions,
The Present Value of its Liabilities,
The Future Safeguards provided,
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Information regarding the Profits divided is supplied.
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The EIGHTH DIVISION of Profits falls to be made as at 15th NOVEMBER, 1870. The necessary investigation which precedes the declaration of profits has been in progress for some time, and the Directors hope to be able to submit their Report early in 1871.
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PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR—Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Adelaide superfine — various country brands
Duffield's household
LAUNCESTON SUPERFINE FLOUR
VICTORIAN SUPERFINE FLOUR
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT
NEW ZEALAND WHEAT
For SALE, by the undersigned,
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Samples at Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

FLOUR.—Golden Age and National Mills, California, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., George-st.

NEW SUGARS.—Season 1870 and 1871.—First shipment from Hastings River. Jar and tin Jams, Colonial water, &c. For SALE.
J. C. NEILD, George-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

NEW TEAS, ex Lass of Gawler, Season 1870, on SALE, by PARBURY BROTHERS.

PRESERVED MEAT.—The undersigned are prepared to supply Tinned MEAT, preserved at the Redbank Estate, in tins of 6 lbs. each, or smaller if required. This meat has been pronounced by competent judges equal to that which is put up by the Melbourne Company.
R. TOWNS and CO.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, Hotel-keepers, Clubs, &c.—EXTRACT OF MEAT, for the immediate production of soups, gravies, broths, &c., imparts a delicious flavour which cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of cooking, and is at once palatable and nutritious. Prepared by ROBERTSON, BROTHERS, Baffle Creek, Queensland. Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ex THE LORD WARDEN,—200 boxes Brandon's full weight candles
Currants, muscatel, Eleme, and sultana raisins, figs, Jordan almonds
Nuts, sardines (½ and ¼ tins), salmon, ginger, macaroni
Worcester sauce and salad oil, pints and halves.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

ADELAIDE and PORT M'DONNELL WHEAT.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

FLOUR ON SALE.—Hart's, Colman's, Noarlunga, Field's and Alexander's superfine Adelaide; also, Households and Bathurst, Victorian, and Californian brands. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

OATEN HAY.—Camden Pressed Oaten Hay, small bales, for SALE. S. NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

NEW Californian FLOUR on SALE, in quarter-sacks. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 139, Pitt-street.

POTATOES! Potatoes! Hobart Town, 2s per cwt.; Warrnambool, 5s per ton. L. Moran, Victoria Wf.

POTATOES.—Prime samples Tasmanian Potatoes now landing, 10s to 20s per ton. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BEST LONDON WATCHES, in gold and silver, manufactured for the undersigned by eminent makers, and warranted first class timekeepers.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES give perfect security against fire and thieves. Particulars of sizes and prices on application.
Strong Room DOORS for Banks and other buildings.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BATHS.
The undersigned have just opened the new stock for the season, comprising some fresh and beautiful designs in Toilet Baths, Sponge Baths, Sitting and Reclining Baths, Children's and Infants' Baths, Shower Baths, with pump, in variety of shape; cheap portable hanging Shower Baths, Travelling Baths; Toilet Sets, bath, can, pail, and hot water jug, at all prices.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Field's Porter, in hogsheads
RUM—Lemon, Hart's, and Preston's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, 30 o.p.
Queensland ditto ditto ditto
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Hennessy's pale ditto ditto ditto
WHISKY—Stewart's Scotch, and Thorne's Irish, in cases
Stewart's Glenlivat, Cambellton, and Dunville's, in bulk
GENEVA—Capsuled and labelled, 3 and 4 gallon cases
Burnett's Old Tom
PORTS and SHERRIES of all qualities
Heidreick's, Moet's, and Roederer's CHAMPAGNES
No. 2, Moselle, Sparkling and Still HOCK
MALT in tanks, CAUSTIC SODA in drums, ALMONDS and FIGS in boxes
Brisker and Shellard's Wax and Wood MATCHES.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

CHAMPAGNE Vineyard Proprietor's BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents of James T. Fallon, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA
BEER—Tennent's and Ind, Coope, and Co.'s
CANDLES—Roubaix and Brandon's
BLASTING POWDER—Kames and Co.'s
WOOLPACKS, Sacks, Bagging, Twine
PAPER and Paper Bags
FENCING WIRE—Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12
OILS, Colours, and Paints—North British Colour Company
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8, 10, 12, and 18 h.p., by Ruston, Proctor and Co., Lincoln; and C. D. Young and Co., Perth
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
STATIONARY ENGINES and Steam Boilers.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIJI AND QUEENSLAND COTTON PLANTERS. UNIVERSAL COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS will clean, with two horses in 10 hours, 1500 lbs., and with 4 horses 3000 lbs. Can be worked in the open field by any ordinary labourer.
The "Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, England," awarded this machine the highest honours over all others, and declared the samples ginned entirely uninjured, a compliment never before or since given to any other by this association.
Parties are invited to inspect the machines, one of which is erected for the purpose of exhibiting to those interested, and full particulars given, at No. 1, Custom-house-buildings.
BARRON and AUSTEN, Provision Merchants.

A NEW Troughton 5-inch TRANSIT. A second-hand Level and Microscope. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.
Having purchased the Stock of WINES at the Dalwood and Bukkulla Depot, will be glad to see kind friends at my new place of business, Cellars, under Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street. W. T. COHEN (late Manager for Messrs. Wyndham).

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Good Red Wine, suitable for bar trade, 4s per gallon.
W. T. COHEN (late Manager for Messrs. Wyndham).

CORRUGATED IRON, best English brands, light gauge, 5 to 9 feet. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-st.

FURTHER INFORMATION.
Private Families, Master Mariners, and others, are supplied by the undersigned with every description of WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, and PORTER, at the following reduced prices:—

ALE—finest English, 30-gallon barrels ..	£4	5	0 each
Ditto—ditto, 2-gallon jars	0	8	0
(With 3s added for jar, or returned.)			
BRANDY—Martell's, dark or pale ..	2	2	0 doz.
LIME JUICE CORDIAL—large bottles ..	0	15	6
Ditto ditto, stone bottles	0	5	6
RUM—real Jamaica, 1-dozen cases ..	1	12	6
WHISKY—best Scotch	1	8	0
PORT and SHERRY—a very fine wine ..	1	5	0
ALE and PORTER—best quality, large bottles	0	8	6

Any of the above in draught. A considerable reduction to Publicans.
D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, 426, George-street.

GALVANIC BATHS, Iodide of Potassium, Mercurial and Sulphur Vapour Baths, for nervousness, debility, pains in the head, rheumatic and liver complaints, paralysis, &c., &c. W. EVANS, 39, Market-street.

SMOKERS.—Beware of spurious imitations. Ask for and be certain you obtain SAYWELL'S Royal Navy Honeydew—the only tobacco fit for use. A week's supply for 6d, at 4, Park-street.

TANKS! Tanks! Tanks.—For SALE, 400-gallon Tanks. Apply E. R. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

FOR SALE, a PUMP, capable of throwing 25,000 gallons per hour. Parkinson and Robinson, Bathurst-st.

500 CASES Dick and Son's India Pale Ale, £1 3-dozen case
400 cases Dawson's pale ale, 6s single dozen, 5s 6d by the case
100 cases Borthwick's stout, 8s single dozen.
C. KIDMAN, South Head Road and branch establishments.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

SADDLES and Side Saddles.—The largest and cheapest stock in Sydney. GIBSON'S, 262, Pitt-st.

HORSES and VEHICLES of every description for Sale or Hire, at GIBSON'S, 262, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES for SALE, at KERRIDGE, O'BRIEN, and M'KAY'S, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

HANDSOME Bay HORSE, very spirited hack, £20; grey horse (by Vanquish), £8. S. KNIGHT.

QUIET HORSE, 4-seated buggy, and harness, £32; horse, spring-cart, and harness, £20. S. KNIGHT.

WELL-BRED Bay HORSE, first-class buggy horse, rides well, £12. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

TWO Double-seated BUGGIES, £25 each; new express waggon, £22; new spring-cart, £11. S. Knight.

FOUR Good quiet Buggy HORSES, £8 each; three stock horses in good condition, £5 each. S. Knight.

FOR SALE, a VELOCIPEDE, cheap. Mrs. OSLAND, 8, Collins-street, Surry Hills.

WHEELS, Second-hand, for SALE, including a set for 4-wheel trap, with axles. 181, S. H. Road.

FOR SALE, the BUS "Harp of Erin." Also, a second-hand 'Bus. M. CARROLL, Enmore.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, new and second-hand; also Harness. T. MOORE, South Head Road.

FIRST-CLASS Buggy or Carriage HORSE for SALE, good Hack. Johnston's Stables, 130, Elizabeth-st.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE CATTLE FOR SALE.—2000 Head. Apply EDWARD FLOOD, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, WARRAWEENA STATION, near Fort Bourke, now unstocked, has for the last eighteen months been most successfully used as a fattening station for sheep from the north. The country is of the most fattening description, and is now being fenced in. The proprietors will either sell the run unstocked, or are open to arrange with the proprietors of breeding stations for putting cattle thereon, and working on joint account.
For further particulars, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. C. Welsh to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant,
25 head very superior horses, purchased principally from the stud of William Davis, Esq., of Ginninderra; and consisting of light harness and saddle horses, and some fine dappled grey draught colts.

For Positive Sale.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The best and most serviceable double break in Sydney.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Grice, Sumner, and Co. to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from their noted Bucklebone station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from G. D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at his Yards, at Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from M. New, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at his Yards, at Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from S. B. Dight, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
170 head of very prime and weighty cattle, in lots.

Horses. Horses. Horsess

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the executors of the late James Mein Loder, Esq., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at his Yards, at Annandale, at 2 o'clock sharp,
60 head of mixed horses, suited for either draught or saddle, and fresh from Liverpool Plains.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at his Yards, Western Road, at half-past 11 o'clock,
122 head of really prime bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from C. M'Crae, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
160 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. George Hart to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
60 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from S. A. Blackman, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
800 prime fat ewes, in lots; balance of flock.

SHEEPSKINS.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their New Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 10th November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 10th November.

Earthenware and China.

Without Reserve.

PEEK and FRERICHS have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock sharp,
9 crates and hogsheads, containing
Cups and saucers, plates, jugs, dishes
Basons, teapots, tureens, &c.
Terms at sale.

Under Bill of Sale.

THURSDAY, 10th November, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Castlereagh-street, between Market and King streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The whole of the household furniture, comprising—dining tables, couches, chairs, pictures, sewing machines, Willcox and Gibbs; plated ware, china, glass, chest of drawers, bedsteads, bedding, chiffoniere, carpet, washstands, toilet glasses, first-class cooking stove, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wednesday's Regular Auction Sale POSTPONED till TO-MORROW, on account of the general holiday.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at 278 and 280, George-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.,
Pianofortes, furniture, and sundry useful articles.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily.

To Shipowners, Steamship Companies, and others.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 a.m., on board the steamship Eagle, at Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street,
The cabin fittings; also H. H. mattresses, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, table linen, cutlery, glassware, crockery, cabin tables, buffet, and
A lifeboat, in perfect order, fitted with Clifford's lowering apparatus.
Terms, cash.

In the Intestate Estate of Captain John Newsom, late of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

MESSRS. HARDY, BROTHERS, have received instructions from the Curator of Intestate Estate to sell by auction, at the residence of the late Captain John Newsom, Orwell Cottage, opposite the Warwick Castle Hotel, Balmain, on FRIDAY, November 11th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and valuable effects, consisting of—
Dining tables, couches, chairs, side tables, tapestry carpets and hearthrugs, fenders and irons, verandah chairs, sun blind, bedsteads, hair mattresses, and bedding, washstands and sets, chests of drawers, clocks, &c., Oriental and China fancy goods, curiosities, oil paintings, plated ware, cut glass, and china, cutlery, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Also,
Fancy pigeons, parrots, monkeys, dogs, &c.
Bird, rabbit, and poultry cages, coops, dog kennels
A splendid flagstaff and rigging, complete, about 100 feet high
Paints, rope, tools, books, wearing apparel; also,
A magnificent gold hunting watch, an English patent lever, quite new, recently purchased for £25.
Terms, cash.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Auctioneers and Brokers, South Head Road.

On THURSDAY, 10th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Unreserved Sale by Auction of 14 CASES IRONMONGERY.

Just landed ex Jason.

Consisting of
Cast Steel Files, 1st quality
Ditto ditto, 2nd quality
Screw Stocks
Gimlets
Braces and Bits
Compasses
Augers
Drill Stocks
Wire Pliers, half-flat, half-round
Cutting Nippers
Berchoices
Hand Saws
Back Saws
Axes, 2-lbs. to 4-lbs.
Butchers, Table, and Kitchen Knives
Hunting Knives
Locks, Bolts, &c., &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Island Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 10th November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Jason,
14 cases ironmongery.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.

, Under Peremptory Instructions, just received by the Mail from S. W. Baggs, Esq., Receiver in the Bankrupt Estate of A. Bowden and Co.

Valuable Parcels of
FINE SPARKLING WINES
CHOICE PORT WINES
SUPERIOR SHERRIES
FINE OLD BRANDIES, in Bulk and Case.

FRIDAY, 11th November.

The above embrace parcels of really fine Wines, of well-known brands, and as EVERY LOT WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, are well worth the attention of the trade.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 11th November, at 11 o'clock,
"Anchor" VVP,
Y—594— 1 butt 2 hogsheads 4 quarter-casks Ponce de Leon's fine pale sherry
V—594—12 hogsheads Angier Freres choice old pale brandy
Z—594—14 pipes Soler's Tarragona red wine.
Double Grape VP conjoined,
Z—594— 5 butts sherry.
Treble diamond VVP,
Z—594— 5 butts pale sherry
V—594—10 hogsheads brandy "Central Society of Cognac"
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
Z—594— 1 pipe 3 hogsheads superior Tarragona red wine
W—594—49 cases "A. Piper's" brandy, white label
W—594½—50 ditto ditto ditto, coloured label
X—594—50 ditto champagne, quarts
X—594—70 ditto ditto, pints
X—594—60 ditto ditto, quarts
X—594— 5 ditto ditto pints
X—594—98 ditto Moselle, "Kupferberg."
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, November 14th, at 11 o'clock.

At COLCHESTER HALL, Marrickville, the residence of the late E. Beaumont, Esq.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, by Order of the Executors.

The House and Grounds known as Colchester Hall, Marrickville, a Villa Residence suitable for a gentleman's family, faithfully built of Brick and Stone, with Slated roof. Cedar Doors and fittings, Hardwood Joists, massive cornices, &c., containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, Entrance Hall, Breakfast Parlour, Six Bedrooms, Spacious Verandah, Storeroom, Pantry, Kitchen, and Servant's Rooms, Large Tanks, nearly eight acres of Good Land under cultivation, Lawn, Flower Garden, Shrubbery, Orchard, Vineyard, and Paddocks, with Stables, Coach-house, Cowsheds, Piggery, and every convenience for a Gentleman's Family, and is within five minutes' walk from the Petersham Railway Station.
Also
The Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, manufactured by Messrs. Zuccani and Co.
Oval Walnut Loo Table
Elegant Walnut Chiffoniere with marble top and plate-glass back
Brussels Carpet, Pier-Glasses, Lace Curtains
Hair-seated Chairs and Couches
Telescope Dining-table, with spare leaves
Glass, China, and Electroplate
Iron and Brass Tubular Bedsteads, and Bedding
Chests Drawers, Washstands, Toilet Tables
Fenders and Irons, and the usual household requisites.
Also,
A good Dogcart, built by Holt and M'Cormack
Set Silver-mounted Harness
First-class Bay Horse, good in any harness
Plough and Harrow
Cart and Harness, Poultry, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late E. Beaumont, Esq., to sell by auction, at Colchester Hall, Marrickville, on MONDAY, November 14th, at 11 o'clock,
This delightful suburban residence and grounds, romantically and healthfully situated, commanding an extensive view of Cook's River, and the grounds and residence of Thomas Holt, Esq., and
The household furniture, effects, &c.
Terms, cash.

Yellow and Fine Browns.

In small mats.
Balance of a shipment, to close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, November 11th, at 11 o'clock,
763 small mats sugar, comprising yellows and good browns.
Full particulars at sale.

PRELIMINARY.

Important UNRESERVED SALE of CHOICE WINES, comprising
SHERRY, in Butts, Hogsheads, and Quarters
PORT, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarters
Sparkling HOCK, in Case
MOSELLE
BURGUNDY
MUSCATEL
De Venop and Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, and
Vinegrowers' Old BRANDY.

Ex Robert Lees, and Sarah Grice.
For Positive Unreserved Sale, to close shipments.

TUESDAY, November 15, at City Mart.

By order of the Consignees.

The attention of wine and spirit merchants and the trade generally is invited to this extensive sale, among which will be found some choice lines, shipped by the well-known firms of Garvey, Gordon, Graham, Roughton, Anderson; Alberti, Brothers; Ponce de Leon, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 15th, at 11 o'clock,
25 butts finest golden sherry
23 hogsheads ditto ditto
29 quarter-casks ditto ditto
40 pipes fine old ports
100 cases De Venop's champagne, quarts
50 ditto ditto ditto, pints
25 ditto sparkling hock
25 ditto ditto moselle
25 ditto ditto burgundy
25 ditto ditto muscatel
25 hogsheads Vinegrowers' cognac brandy.
Full particulars of brands, qualities, and shippers in future issue.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers are instructed to announce this Sale WITHOUT RESERVE.

Cream Forfars.

Ex Resolute, slightly damaged.

On account of those concerned.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
C in triangle over WW,
214—7 pieces cream forfars, 36-inch, damaged
8 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
217—7 ditto ditto, damaged
8 ditto ditto, slightly
219—6 ditto ditto, 40-inch, damaged
9 ditto ditto, slightly.
Terms, cash.

9-8 Light Ground Prints.
On Shipper's Account and Risk.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases, 9-8, light ground fancies, assorted.
Terms at sale.

General Drapery, Clothing, &c., now landing.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock each day,
A choice lot of new goods, now being received ex Duke of Sutherland, and Earl Dalhousie,
consisting of
Rough browns
Shepherd plaids
Toilet quilts and covers
Flannels, saxony and electorals
Chintz printed flannels
Fancy lutes, hosiery
Grey sheetings and domestics
Black alpacas and lustres
Infants' French merino squares
Huckaback towels, cambric handkerchiefs
Linen sheetings
Flax sheetings and forfars
Super merino and flannel undershirts
Railway rugs, horse cloths
Super black cloth sacs
Fine black alpaca Prince Alfred jackets
Black alpaca and cloth vests
Gents' white, brown, and fancy drill trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's fancy striped venetian shirts
Heavy brown drills
White and fancy ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
of the celebrated manufacture of James Davies and Sons.

Now landed in splendid order ex Queen of Nations.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, now landing ex Centurion, in splendid order, of the favourite make of John Davies and Sons, comprising
Ladies' memel, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto, fancy stitched
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H.
Ditto kid, ditto, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, mock buttons
Ditto each, ditto, pps., rivets
Ditto ditto, ditto, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H., ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, pps., sewn
Ditto white marcella, E.S.
Children's memel, T.P.H., 6 to 9, plaid and mock balmorals
Ditto kid, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, 4 to 6, plain and fancy
Children's coloured fancy boots, in great variety
Men's E.S., pegged and screwed
Men's ditto, ditto, mock buttons
Ditto levant E.S., rivets
Ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, mock button
Ditto enamel ditto ditto, russet tops, mock balmorals, &c., &c.
All in very great variety.

The particular attention of the trade and country buyers is invited to this sale, as offering an unprecedented opportunity of sorting up stocks, as every line submitted will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

COMMISSARIAT SALE.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, November 11th, at 10 o'clock prompt, on account of the Accountant-General of her Majesty's Navy,
The undermentioned stores, landed from her Majesty's ships:—
Biscuit dust, rope, old canvas, wood and iron casks, cases, bags, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

FOR SALE, AT THE MILITARY STORES, Lower George-street.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Military Stores, adjoining the Commissariat Stores, George-street, by order of the Controller-General, on FRIDAY, the 11th November, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of surplus and unserviceable stores, consisting of
Old copper, copper ladles, old lead, tarred and white rope, sash line, marline, clout, rose-head, and mop nails; brushes, combs, spoons, knives and forks, flannel shirts, woollen jackets, trousers, and waistcoats; socks, towels, &c.
Paint, dry and in oil; scales and weights, cross-cut saws, hand-saws.
Wads, junk and grammet; woollen and linen rags, yellow soap, razors, pistol bullets, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF Mr. S. C. BURT.

NEW SOUTH WALES STUD BOOK.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 10th November, at half-past 11 o'clock, prompt,
113 copies of the Stud Book of New South Wales, in lots.
Terms, cash.

SHARES IN THE NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE TUG COMPANY.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street on THURSDAY, November 10th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A few shares in the Co-operative Tug Company of Newcastle, £10 each paid up.
This company pays a dividend of 10 per cent.
Terms, cash.

Two Small Cottages in Church-street, Pyrmont, in the neighbourhood of the Steam Navigation Company's works.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 10th November, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two small Cottages, erected of stone, on a plot of land having 30 feet frontage to the north side of Church-street, by a depth on the east side of 72 feet, lying 30 feet westward of the corner of Mill-street; and one containing three rooms, and the other two rooms; ground enclosed, water laid on. A public gaslight in front of the houses. Always tenanted.
They are held under lease, having fifty years to run.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN PITT-STREET REDFERN, opposite Argyle-terrace.

To close an account.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 10th November, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Two allotments of land in Pitt-street, Redfern, near to Cleveland-street, having a frontage of 35 feet by a depth of 100 feet, with reserved entrance from Burnett-street.
This land is well situated in a respectable neighbourhood, close to Prince Alfred Park—the only piece now obtainable in that position.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

SNUG FREEHOLD Property, situated in BURREN-STREET, BURREN ESTATE, NEWTOWN,
almost adjoining the Railway, and close to the properties of Mr. Kettle and the late Mr. Felix Wilson.

TITLE—Apply to Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors, Pitt-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November,
That snug little freehold property situate in BURREN-STREET, built of wood, with corrugated galvanised iron roof, containing two rooms and kitchen, with front verandah. There is a neat flower garden in front, and in the rear there is a vegetable garden in full crop; also planted with fruit trees, &c. On the premises there is a good well of water connected with the spouting around the roof.

The sale of this property presents an opportunity which seldom occurs for the working man to secure a homestead for himself and family in a locality where his labour is sure to be in demand. As the proprietor is determined to realise, the auctioneer would invite the special attention of all such persons to this sale.

TOLLS AND DUES
to be collected upon the
OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS
during the year 1871, in accordance with the Act 13 Victoria, No. 41.

Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from THE COMMISSIONERS of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11.15 a.m. on
WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER,
The above tolls and dues.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.

GEORGE-STREET, ERSKINEVILLE ROAD,
Opposite the Burren Estate.

SNUG LITTLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in George-street, just off the Erskineville Road, with the neat COTTAGE erected thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. Irwin.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER,
That snug little freehold, just off the ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, having a frontage to GEORGE-STREET of 60 feet, more or less, by a depth of 100 feet, more or less, on 30 feet of which is erected a neat weatherboard cottage, with shingled roof, containing passage, four rooms, with verandah in front and shed at rear, now in the occupation of Mr. Irwin.
There is a well, with an unfailing supply of good water in the driest seasons.

This is a really choice little property, in thorough order, in an improving locality; and, the instructions for sale being positive, the opportunity should not be lost sight of by anyone on the look out for a residence for himself, with sufficient room for the erection of another building on the spare frontage.

POSITIVE SALE.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA,
Facing the Domain Gate,
at the junction of O'Connell and Ross streets, with a Brick House.

Title, unquestionable.—Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 16th November,
All that block of land situate at PARRAMATTA, at the junction of O'CONNELL and ROSS STREETS, facing the Domain Gate, containing 1¼ ACRE, on which is erected a
4-ROOM BRICK HOUSE,
with shingled roof.

The instructions for the sale of this property are peremptory, and those who are in search of property in this locality would do well to inspect it prior to the sale. The position is excellent.

POSITIVE SALE.

RAGLAN-STREET, WATERLOO,
near Botany Road.

Allotment or Land, having 25 feet frontage to Raglan-street, by a depth of about 100 feet to a lane, on which is erected a GOOD WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE with shingled and iron roof, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, and now occupied by Mr. Brydges.
TITLE, residue of 99 years' lease, subject to a ground rent of 3s per week.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November,
The above property.

This property is in the market for UNRESERVED SALE, and any one on the look out for a homestead at a VERY SMALL COST, this opportunity should not be lost sight of.

LEASE OF TOLLGATE, GLEBE ISLAND BRIDGE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from the Hon. Saul Samuel, Colonial Treasurer, to sell by public auction, at the Bridge, Glebe Island, on TUESDAY, 22nd November, at 12 o'clock,
The lease of the tolls and dues authorised to be received and collected at the Tollgate, Glebe Island Bridge, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1871, and terminable on the 31st day of December following.

Full particulars may be had on application at the Office of the Auctioneers.

TO CARCASE BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from the Hon. Saul Samuel, Colonial Treasurer, to sell by public auction, at the Abattoirs, Glebe Island, on TUESDAY, 22nd November, at 12 o'clock,
The leases for one year (commencing on the 1st day of January next), of six beef and six mutton slaughter houses and the manure tank.

Full particulars may be had on application at the Office of the Auctioneers.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

CLARENCE RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.

That choice and valuable Cattle Station,
LAVENSTRATH,
situated on the south side of the Clarence River, about nine miles from GRAFTON.
Together with
2000 HEAD CATTLE, more or less.

TERMS.—One-half cash upon the fall of the hammer, residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, dated from day of sale, and bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage over the station and stock.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Pearson, Brothers, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
That very desirable station, known as
LAVENSTRATH,
containing an area of some 46,000 acres of sound, healthy grazing country, eminently fattening, consisting of lightly timbered ridges and open flats, richly grassed.
Estimated capability, 3000 head cattle in all seasons.
The herd to be sold with this truly magnificent property consists of
2000 head CATTLE, more or less,
which for breeding and quality are equal to any in this far-famed district, having been closely culled and spayed for the last three years, while EIGHT head of PURE-BRED SHORT-HORN BULLS, from the celebrated studs of R. M'Dougall, Esq., and Messrs. Moreton and Leach, of Victoria, have been in the herd. The cattle were all inoculated three years ago, since which no signs of pleuro have appeared.
The run is abundantly watered by the Urara River, numerous creeks and lagoons ensuring a permanent supply in the driest season.
The IMPROVEMENTS which are erected upon 160 acres of purchased land, comprise verandah Cottage, of five rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, stables, meat house, store room, harness room, dray shed, men's hut of four rooms, dairy, garden, horse yards, stock yards, cultivation paddock, horse paddock of 100 acres, large paddocks of 1000 acres, and substantial 2-roomed stockman's hut, at back of run.
There is also a complete BOILING ESTABLISHMENT in perfect working order, capable of melting 50 cattle, or 500 sheep per day.
The above station will be found one of the most complete and profitable in the colony of New South Wales, and the auctioneers feel it unnecessary to add any comment of their own, but confidently invite inspection of the property by intending purchasers.

Full particulars may be had on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CAPITAL SUBURBAN FARM 39 ACRES, near PAT MOORE'S SWAMP, Rocky Point Road, about one mile and a-half from the Cook's River Dam, and 7½ miles from Sydney, being portion of Holt's 82-acre grant.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street North.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
on FRIDAY, 11th NOVEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
The above well-situated suburban FARM.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW.

Without Reserve.
ON THE GROUND.

BY ORDER of the EXECUTORS of the WILL of the late Mr. ROBERT GANNON, of COOK'S RIVER.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 10th November, at 12 o'clock,
NORTH KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.
REGENT AND LENNOX STREETS.—CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 140, 141, and 142 of section 4, having 82½ feet frontage to the former and 115½ feet frontage to the latter street.
This block of land is enclosed with a paling fence. IT WILL BE OFFERED in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
BEDFORD-STREET.—Allotment of land, No. 48 of section 5, having 33 feet frontage, with a depth of about 80 feet, extending to a lane at the rear.

, These allotments are some of the early selections, and occupy the best positions in the estate, being within a stone's throw of either the railway station or omnibus stand.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CROWN-STREET.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (who is retiring from business) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 11th November,
at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known favourably-situated business premises,
FRAZER'S CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE,
CROWN-STREET, WOLLONGONG,
including comfortable residence.
The ware-room is large—36½ x 38—with lofty ceilings. The residence contains 4 good rooms, with back verandah, detached kitchen, servant's room; work-shop, &c.

This business has been established for the last fourteen years, and commands the entire trade of this populous flourishing district. The property is now in the market for positive sale, in consequence of the proprietor retiring, he having acquired a competency from the business. Stock-in-trade can be taken at a valuation, if desired, by the purchaser.
Further particulars may be obtained on application.
Terms at sale.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.

By order of the Government of New South Wales.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 14th November, 1870.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 14th November, 1870, at half-past 11 o'clock,
NEW LEASES for five years of the several runs of Crown Lands hereinafter mentioned, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1861, and the Regulations of 28th April, 1865.
, Full particulars of the boundaries of the several runs may be obtained on application at Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's Rooms, or from the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. 246, of Friday, 14th October, 1870.

The special attention of intending purchasers is directed to the conditions published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, under which these leases will be sold.

No.		Estimated area acres.	Rent.
	ALBERT DISTRICT.		
1	Alt..	48,640	£76
2	Ardfert	63,000	99
3	Beyond outer Weinteriga	47,000	10
4	Boomah	32,000	50
5	Boongunnyarra	64,000	100
6	Buntaiara	60,000	94
7	Clearwater West	15,000	24
8	Effluence East	64,000	100
9	Evelyn Creek, Block A	50,000	78
10	Evelyn Creek, Block B	64,000	100
11	Evelyn Creek, Block C	56,000	88
12	Evelyn Creek, Block D	64,000	100
13	Flood's Creek, Block No. 1	64,000	100
14	Flood's Creek, Block No. 2	64,000	100
15	Flood's Creek, Block No. 3	64,000	100
16	Gairdner's Creek	46,000	72
17	Gairdner's Creek, Block No. 1	64,000	100
18	Gairdner's Creek, Block No. 2	64,000	100
19	Garston Downs B	19,200	30
20	Garston Downs D	26,000	41
21	Goonalgaa	53,000	83
22	Jacombe	20,000	32
23	Kilpara	37,000	58
24	Langawirra West	60,000	94
25	M'Farlane's Creek, Block No. 4	46,720	73
26	M'Farlane's Creek, Block No. 5	56,000	88
27	Mucruss	57,600	90
28	Mullawoolka South	45,000	71
29	Nadbuck West	55,040	86
30	North Daubeney	64,000	100
31	Outer Pelican Ponds East	64,000	100
32	Outer Pelican Ponds West	64,000	100
33	Outer Stony Ridge East	52,000	82
34	Outer Stony Ridge West	52,000	82
35	Parasia	60,000	94
36	Paroo Plains	64,000	100
37	Pelican Ponds, No. 1	16,000	25
38	Pelican Ponds, No. 2	15,000	24
39	Pelican Ponds, No. 3	16,000	25
40	Questa	70,400	110
41	Stony Ridge, No. 1	16,000	25
42	Stony Ridge, No. 2	16,000	25
43	Stony Ridge, No. 3	13,000	21
44	Stony Ridge, No. 4	13,000	21
45	Tarrawonda	57,600	90
46	Terawinda	64,000	100
47	Tongowoko	64,000	100
48	Torowoto North	27,250	43
49	Tyngnynia	64,000	100
50	Waverley, No. 4	38,000	60
51	Yantara	64,000	100
52	Yoongarignia	64,000	100
	BLIGH DISTRICT.		
53	Pretty Plains, Block B	64,000	100
	DARLING DISTRICT.		
54	Back Bullanmong, Block A	64,000	100
55	Back Bullanmong, Block B	72,000	113
56	Back Prunella, Block B	57,600	90
57	East Barara Divide	61,000	96
58	Kilfera, Block C	64,000	100
59	Kilfera, Block H	64,000	100
60	Kilfera, Block L	64,000	100
61	Outer Back Turlee, Block C	64,000	100
62	Tankie	51,200	80
	MACLEAY DISTRICT.		
63	Coongarina	6,400	10
63	Klybucca	15,300	24
	MONARO DISTRICT.		
65	Bimben	35,000	10
66	Middle Cotter	24,000	38
	MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.		
67	Argalong	16,000	25
68	Upper Goberagandera	51,000	80
69	Upper Indi	16,000	25
	WARREGO DISTRICT.		
70	Coonbilly	32,000	50
71	Irrara, Back Block No. 3	47,000	74
72	Irrara, Back Block No. 4	60,000	94
73	Moco Barungha, No. 6	7,500	12
74	Moco Barungha West, No. 5	17,200	27
75	Moco Barungha West, No. 6	13,000	22
76	Multagoona, Back	28,800	45
77	North Darling, Back Run, No. 20	64,000	100
78	North Darling, Back Run, No. 21	64,000	100
79	North Darling, Back Run, No. 25	64,000	10
80	Windara, Back	25,400	40
81	Yundarco	16,000	25
	WELLINGTON DISTRICT.		
82	Blowclear West	27,800	43

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

CAMDEN.

That highly improved magnificent Agricultural and Grazing Estate, known as
KIRKHAM,
situated on the bank of the NEPEAN RIVER, on the GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD, near Camden. It comprises about 1050 ACRES of fine RICH AGRICULTURAL and ARABLE LAND, and will be offered as a subdivision in Farms of from 80 acres to 260 acres.
The Improvements are all first-class, and in good repair; they comprise a well arranged Dwelling-house, Granary, Cottage, Stables; and about one-half of the Estate is cleared and under cultivation.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. N. OXLEY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day in DECEMBER, of which due notice will be given,
The above-described valuable estate near Camden.

A plan of the subdivision is now in course of preparation, and full particulars of the estate will appear in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

BLANCHE ESTATE.

KISSING POINT FERRY,
PARRAMATTA RIVER.

EIGHT VALUABLE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED VILLA SITES, VILLAGE of BLANCHE, between the RESIDENCE of J. DEVLIN, Esq., and the KISSING POINT FERRY WHARF, containing each nearly 1 Acre, and having frontages to the KISSING POINT ROAD, PORTER, and SKINNER STREETS, being lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 14, 15, 16, and 17, as per plan of the VILLAGE.

The Village of Blanche is the extension of RYDE to the wharf; and there can be no question as to the value of the position for either business purposes, or for sites for Villa Residences. The sites will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 11th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above described eight VILLA SITES, at BLANCHE, KISSING POINT FERRY.
Steamers leave the Phoenix and Commercial Wharfs, for Kissing Point, every hour during the day.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

The following Properties, viz.:—
LOT 1.
SINGLETON, HUNTER RIVER,
a capital farm, containing 50 acres of land, more or less, situated on Falbrook, commonly called Glennie's Creek, about 9 miles from the Town of SINGLETON, with homestead and other improvements thereon, between Cullen's and Snell's Farms.
LOT 2.
WINDSOR.
All THAT allotment of land situated in the Town of WINDSOR, containing an area of one rood and thirty-four perches, having a frontage of about 100 feet to MACQUARIE-STREET, upon which are erected three brick Houses and Appurtenances.
, This Block of Buildings is bounded on one side by premises belonging to Michael Macquade, and on the other by the JIM CROW INN, belonging to the late Mr. HENRY HUDSON.
Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, the 11th November next,
The above properties, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
TITLE.—Applications for particulars of title to be made to P. J. Hourigan, Esq., solicitor, No. 129, King-street.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ESTATE.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

For Positive Sale.

That choice Agricultural and Grazing Property, known as the
GARDEN HILL ESTATE,
situated close to the TOWN OF WOLLONGONG, containing 48 ACRES of good land, nearly all cleared, with comfortable Residence and other improvements, now in the occupation of Jos. Wilshire, Esq.

TITLE—REAL PROPERTY ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER next,
at 11 o'clock,
The Garden Hill Estate.
This property is situated in Upper Crown-street, about one mile from the Steamers' Wharf at Wollongong, it comprises about 48 acres of land, all enclosed with fences, and subdivided into paddocks, nearly the whole of which are cleared, and a large portion been under cultivation. The improvements consist of a COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick on stone foundations with slated roof, having verandahs on two sides; it contains on the ground floor, large hall, drawing and dining rooms, library, pantry and store rooms, with 4 bedrooms on the upper floor, a large cellarage extending beneath the whole of the building, with outoffices, &c.
The above property is now brought forward for bona-fide sale, and is worth the attention of intending purchasers in the delightful district, from its proximity to the town of Wollongong, apart from its other advantages.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF ORANGE.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Mortgagee.

TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, at the junction of BYNG-STREET and LORD'S-PLACE, erected upon 1 ACRE OF LAND, now in the occupation of Mr. JOHN PEISLEY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 25th November next, at 11 o'clock,
All that Allotment of Land, containing
ONE ACRE,
situated on the north side of BYNG-STREET at its intersection by Lord's-place, being lot 11 of section 1 of the TOWN OF ORANGE, together with the SUBSTANTIAL and WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, containing on the ground floor eight rooms, with entrance hall, and on the upper floor seven bedrooms; with detached kitchen, laundry, coachhouse, store, and three-stall stable, with large garden, yard, well of excellent water, &c., at the rear.
The premises are all of brick, most substantially built—roofed with hardwood shingles, and are in complete repair.
They are admirably adapted either for a LARGE FAMILY HOTEL or for other business purposes, being in the most central and business part of the flourishing TOWN OF ORANGE.

, The land has 330 feet frontage to BYNG-STREET, 250 feet of which might with advantage be subdivided (without in the least interfering with the premises) and sold in allotments, which would realise at least from £3 to £4 per foot.

The attention of parties in search of a really first-class property, either for a private residence or as an investment, is directed to this property, which must positively be sold on the above date to close mortgages.
Terms, liberal.

To Agriculturalists, Miners, Speculators, and others.

ESTATE OF SUMMERHILL,
consisting of
1600 ACRES OF LAND,
situated near Rockley, and on Campbell's River.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

Day of Sale—THURSDAY, 1st December next.

R. and W. OAKES are instructed by J. F. Clements, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the School of Arts, Bathurst,
on the above day,
THE ESTATE OF SUMMERHILL,
comprising 1600 acres of the BEST LAND in the Western District, and cannot be surpassed for agricultural purposes.

This property has very considerable improvements, having about 10 miles of split fencing, besides other bush enclosures.
A comfortable COTTAGE, built of brick, of 7 rooms, besides two stone cottages, with several improvements not necessary to enumerate here.
One hundred acres have been subsoiled within the last two years, and dressed with artificial manure.
This property being now in the market for positive sale, the Auctioneers would invite an inspection of the same, as it differs from many others, not being worked out, and for all agricultural purposes is not to be excelled.
A large sum of money has previously been spent in Copper Mining operations, and well defined Quartz Reefs have been opened, varying from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 6 inches, two of which have yielded 10½ dwts. to the ton.
As a speculation, this property could be advantageously disposed of, if cut up into small farms. Nearly 5000 acres of pre-emptive land are available, and nearly all enclosed in three paddocks.
It has not only a large frontage to Campbell's River, but it is intersected by two never-failing streams—the Gilmandyke and Triangle Creeks, both auriferous.

TERMS.
If desired, one-half the purchase money may remain secured on the property.

BATHURST.
1500 Bags Prime Milling Wheat.

For Sale, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November next, at Bathurst.

R. AND W. OAKES are instructed by Mr. James Fitzpatrick to sell by public auction, on the above day,
6000 bushels prime wheat.
Every facility to forward to train will be given by the sellers.

Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459321

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Rev. CUNNINGHAME ATCHISON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his residence, Minono Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., and proceed to the Mortuary. ROBERT STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. BARNABAS HARTSHORNE, Storekeeper, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Canterbury, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South; and 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of JAMES LAWLER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE; to move from her late residence, No. 10, Erskine-street, on THURSDAY next, at 2.30.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES LAWLER are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Ellen; to move from his residence, No. 10, Erskine-street, next Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, October 19th, 1870.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which tenders can be received at this office.
Erection of a Court-house at Wellington	
Erection of a Court-house at Cowra	
Additions to Post and Telegraph Office, Bathurst	
Erection of a Wharf at Bomaderry	
ANNUAL CONTRACTS.	
Supply of Building Stone for Maitland Gaol	
Supply of Building Stone for Sydney Gaol	
Supply of Building Stone for Parramatta Gaol	
Lighting Lamps, Victoria Barracks	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 15th Nov.
Sweeping Chimneys, Public Buildings, Sydney	
Emptying Privies, Public Buildings, Parramatta	
Supply of Coffins for Police District of Sydney and Gladesville Asylum.	
Masons and Paviors	
Carpenters	
Bricklayers	
Slaters	
Plasterers	
Painters and Glaziers	
Plumbers	
Blacksmiths	
Ironmongery	
Erection of a Court-house, Grenfell	
Engine Coals for Great Southern and Western and Richmond Railway, and Great Northern Railway	
ROAD GUNNING TO BURROWA.	
Contract 1-70, Gunning to North of Easterley's Farm	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 22nd Nov.
Contract 2-70, at Brown's Farm, Basin Creek	
LEASE OF TOLLBARS, 1871.	
Lansdowne—Great Southern Road	
Penrith Bridge, Bowenfels, Meadow Flat, Green Swamp Rocks, Guyong and Orange, on the Great Western Road	
Supply of Forage, Newcastle	11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 29th Nov.
Billet Wood for Government Railways	
Railway Small Stores for 1871	11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 6th Dec.
Engine Coal for Mountain Traffic	
Stores for Government Railways	

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Government Printing Office, 8th November, 1870.

PRINTED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The following printed public documents can be obtained from this office, on payment of the rates set opposite each.

THOS. RICHARDS, Government Printer.

3RD MONTHLY LIST—2ND SESSION 1870.

	Price per Copy. s.	d.
ACTS.		
Goulburn Meat Preserving Company's Incorporation	0	6
Industrial Schools Amendment, 34 Vict., No. 4	0	3
Unclaimed Suitors Fund Appropriation, 34 Vict., No. 3	0	3
BILL.		
Cattle Slaughtering Act Amendment—Mr. Farnell—(320)	0	3
DESPATCHES.		
Gaols—Despatch and Papers respecting Prison Discipline (137)	0	3
Promissory Oaths Act—Not disallowed (261)	0	3
PETITIONS.		
Amendment of the Land Law—Conditional Purchasers, &c., Monaro (297)	0	3
Ham Common Resumption Bill—Certain inhabitants of Richmond (304)	0	3
Henry Fitzgerald (305)	0	3
Horace Dean (327)	0	3
John Kelleher (303)	0	3
Labour Bill of 1870—Artisans and others (192), Inhabitants of Newcastle (200), Sydney (212), West Maitland (213), Stephen Brown (274), Hubert Whitlock (302), William Chapman (313), William Gillespie (312); each	0	3
Matrimonial Causes Bill—Bishop of Goulburn (c 27), Bishop of Sydney and Clergy (c 23), Inhabitants of Forbes (c 39), Catholics, Murrurundi (c 38), Catholics, Carcoar (c 34), Bishop and Clergy, Newcastle (c 37), Roman Catholic Bishop Bathurst (c 36), Inhabitants Muswellbrook, &c. (c 35), Inhabitants Moruya (c 40); each	0	3
Public Vehicles — Municipal Council Newtown (275), Randwick (282), Redfern (281); each	0	3
Retail of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors Bill, Inhabitants Manning River (266), Mothers and Daughters Manning River (267), Inhabitants East Maitland (286), Mothers and Daughters Argyle (283), Inhabitants Araluen (288), Central Cumberland (284), Balmain (287), Bombala (285); each	0	3
The Unemployed—William Jennett (311)	0	3
RETURNS TO ORDERS.		
Abram Orpen Moriarty—Correspondence respecting dismissal of (310)	1	6
Customs—Statistics (279)	0	3
Municipal Affairs, Newcastle—Correspondence (330)	0	9
Public Schools—Correspondence respecting Parents being prohibited to send their children to (318)	0	3
Railways—Particulars of Contracts (306)	0	3
REPORT.		
Standing Orders Committee (c 13)	1	0
REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE.		
Petition of Hugh Maguire (272)	0	9
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Agency of the Colony—Letter to Messrs. Lloyd, Beilby, and Co. (317)	0	3
Crown Lands—Dedicated to religious and public purposes (128)	0	3
District Courts—Returns under section 103 (84)	1	11
Gaols—Labour performed by prisoners during half-year ending 30th June, 1870 (269)	0	3
Law Reform—Commission (325)	0	3
Municipalities—By-laws, Borough of Camperdown (270)	0	3
" By-laws, Borough of Hunter's Hill (293)	0	6
" By-laws, Municipal district of Deniliquin (271)	0	3
Railways — Further correspondence respecting quality of iron used (307)	0	3
" Revenue and details of working expenditure for 1869 (*308)	0	3
Real Property Act—Returns for 1869 (193)	0	3
Ways and Means, 1871 (6)	1	5
Weekly Abstract of Petitions, No. 10 (316), No. 11 (332); each	0	3
Weekly Report of Divisions, No. 6 (314), No. 7 (328); each	0	3

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. discount allowed to the trade.

The above rates do not include postage.

Payment, in all cases, to be made in advance.

General Post Office, Sydney, 4th November, 1870.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON SEA-BORNE LETTERS PASSING BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND TASMANIA.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to enter into arrangements with the Government of Tasmania under which the rates of postage on sea-borne letters passing between New South Wales and that colony will, on and from the date of this notice, be reduced to three pence (3d) per half-ounce.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1870.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued at all stations, to all stations on the Southern Line by No. 13 down train (5.10 p.m.), on the 8th instant, and by all "up" trains on the above date, available for the return on the 9th instant only, for those issued for distances under fifty miles, and for return within three days for those issued for distances over fifty miles; and on the Western and Richmond lines on the 9th, available for return on the day of issue only for those issued for distances under fifty miles, and for return within three days for those issued for distances over fifty miles. Horses, carriages, and dogs at the ordinary rates.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 31st October, 1870.

PASTORAL LEASES ACT OF 1869.

SALE OF UNEXPIRED TERMS OF LEASES OF FORFEITED RUNS OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown Lands Office, Brisbane. October 13, 1870.

The attention of Stockowners and others is drawn to the notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 7th instant, containing lists of Forfeited Runs in the Districts of WARREGO, MARANOA, DARLING DOWNS, MITCHELL, NORTH KENNEDY, SOUTH KENNEDY, BURKE, LEICHHARDT, BURNETT, the Unexpired Terms of the Leases of which will be offered for sale by auction, at the rooms of A. MARTIN, Queen-street, Brisbane, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th days of January, 1871.

The abovementioned lists set forth the upset prices, areas, unexpired terms of lease, and, when surveyed, descriptions of the boundaries of the runs in question.

Plans may be seen, and all information obtained verbally, or by letter, addressed to the Crown Lands Office, Brisbane.

The officers in charge of the local Crown Lands offices at Charleville, Roma, Toowoomba, Tambo, Bowen, Norman, and Rockhampton have also been instructed to afford all information in their power to persons making inquiries with respect to the runs above referred to.

W. ALCOCK TULLY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

Unprecedented Attraction.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, November 9th, Positively Last Time of MARY WARNER.

By particular request the third Act of Schiller's grand historical Play of MARIE STUART.

Marie Stuart........Mrs. Mary Gladstane
Queen Elizabeth........Miss Sheppardе.

The Grand Emotional Play of MARY WARNER.

Mary Warner (wife to George Warner), Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, LONDON ASSURANCE.

Lady Gay Spanker (this night only) Mrs. Mary Gladstane.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LYSTER AND SMITH'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

GRAND NATIONAL HOLIDAY in honour of the Natal Day of H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The night's representation ushered in by the National Anthem of GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, sung by the Principals and Chorus, accompanied by the Orchestra under Herr Seide.

To conclude with, for the fourth time, the most successful Opera ever given in Sydney, Petrella's IONE; Or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

THIS EVENING, November 9, the successful Opera of IONE; OR THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII:

DISTRIBUTION:

Arbaces, the Egyptian, and Grand Priest of Isis .. Signor Luigi Contini
Glaucus, an Athenian Gentleman .. Signor Mariano Neri
Burbo, an innkeeper and retired Gladiator .... Signor Enrico Dondi
Sallust } Young Noblemen, } .... Mr. Johnson
Clodius } Friends of Glaucus } .... Mr. E. Farley
Dirce, a slave to Ione .... Mrs. J. H. Fox
Nidia, a Thessalian Slave .... Miss Lucy Chambers
Ione, a Pompeian Lady .... Signora Lucia Baratti.

Athenian Nobles, Pompeian Gentlemen, Priests of Isis, Gladiators, Lictors, Soldiers, Fish and Fruit Vendors, Market Men and Women from Pompeii, and its vicinity.

IONE. The success of the season.
IONE. The most brilliant Opera ever produced.
IONE. TO-NIGHT.

GRAND NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—God Save the Queen, and the Great Opera of IONE.

The Principals, Orchestra, and Chorus will usher in this Glorious Night with God Save the Queen.

TRIUMPHANT and Glorious Success of IONE, or THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII—EVERY NIGHT.

THE Scenery and Costumes of IONE pronounced magnificent—EVERY NIGHT.

The box office open every day from 11 till 3. Seats can be secured eight days in advance, at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

Carriages ordered at 11.

To prevent confusion at the doors, the Box Office open to-day at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street. Pit and stall tickets will be sold at the Theatre from 11 till 3. The doors will open 15 minutes earlier for ticket-holders.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, FIRST BENEFIT IN SYDNEY OF Mr. SMITH.

Under the BESPEAK and PATRONAGE of His Excellency the Right Hon. THE EARL OF BELMORE and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Lieutenant Colonel RICHARDSON, the Officers and Men of the VOLUNTEER FORCE.

By particular request, Petrella's great Opera of IONE; OR THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, with a GRAND BALLET INTERMEZZIO.

In consequence of the length of the OPERA AND THE BALLET, the doors will open on this occasion at 7.15; commence at 7.45.

IONE on FRIDAY NIGHT, and THE BALLET.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.

November 9th. Prince of Wales's Birthday.

A DRAMATIC and VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the funds of a JEWISH CHARITY, will be given as above, by the members of the JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY, assisted by Miss ROSA COOPER and other Lady Professionals.

When will be enacted (by desire), the Drama of THE LEGACY OF HONOUR.

To be followed by A MUSICAL MELANGE.

To conclude with THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

Accompanists, Mrs. J. Phillips and Mr. A. Israel (who have kindly given their services).

Mr. C. Packer has kindly volunteered to play a selection.

Front seats, 3s. Body of hall, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Special reserved seats, 5s.

Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.

JUST ADDED, BOULTON and PARK, the Lady Personators, TOM THUMB GROUP, UXBRIDGE MURDERER, &c.

Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION. 222, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Co.'s.

Thousands of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children have visited this place of amusement and can bear testimony to the fact that it SURPASSES any Exhibition ever held in the colonies. Admission, 1s; children with parents 6d.

BY COMMAND.

Under the patronage and in the presence of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., &c., &c.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the EARL OF BELMORE, and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE, Commodore STIRLING and OFFICERS of H.M.S. Clio, Commodore ADEANE and the OFFICERS of H.M.S. Galatea.

Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON, R.A.M., PIANIST to H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, has the honour to announce that he has arranged with Messrs. LYSTER and SMITH to give a GRAND OPERA and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, at the PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE, on SATURDAY, November 12th, when he will be assisted by the entire strength of the Italian and English Opera Company.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that subscription cards will not be admitted on this occasion.

Full particulars will be duly announced.

Box plan at Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—YACHTS are to be at their Moorings in Johnston's Bay at 12 o'clock.

FRAS. SPENCE, Hon. Sec.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—TICKETS for the FLAG-SHIP can be obtained on board.

Luncheon by Compagnoni.

Other refreshments by O'Brien.

FERRY BOATS to Flagship from foot of Erskine-street.

PROGRAMME see Monday's HERALD.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—The GIG RACE, prize 100 sovereigns, at 12 o'clock.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—RUSH, TRICKETT, and HICKEY will pull for 30 sovereigns, at 3 o'clock.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Steamers from Erskine-street and Lime-street, every 5 minutes, calling at Flagship. Return Tickets, 6d; ditto Flagship, 1s.—N.B.—No change given.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—To Picnic Parties.—The best place to see the above is from the high vacant land to the right of Blue's Point, North Shore. Ferry every 10 minutes from Dawes Point, Corporation new Baths.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Boats from Grafton Wharf to Flagship or Balmain. Fare, 6d.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant.

GRAND ATHLETIC SPORTS GATHERING.

Under the patronage and in presence of COMMODORE STIRLING and the Officers of H.M. Ships CLIO and GALATEA.

AT THE ALBERT GROUND.

By the kind permission of COMMANDER ADEANE and the Officers, the SPLENDID BAND of H.M.S. GALATEA will attend and play a choice selection of Music, comprising the following favourite pieces:—

Overture—"Zampa"—Herold
Selection—"William Tell"—Rossini
Waltz—"Court Beauties"—Coote
Selection—"Crown Diamonds"—Auber
Solo, clarionette
Galop—"Valentine"—Belle
Selection—"L'Africaine"—Meyerbeer.
Selection—"I Vespri Siciliani"—Verdi.

SPORTS PROGRAMME.

STEWARDS.—The Albert Sports Committee.

N.B.—Gates open at 11 o'clock.

SPORTS TO COMMENCE at half-past 11 o'clock.

Admission, 1s; Stand, 1s; Vehicles, 1s; Saddle horse, 6d. Children, SIXPENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SEAMEN of H.M. Ships FREE.

THE GALATEA BAND will, by kind permission of the Officers, PLAY TO-DAY — ALBERT GROUND.

THE GREAT MATCH.—WHEELER v. FIDDICK for £50, at four o'clock THIS DAY. ALBERT GROUND.

FULL PARTICULARS of ALBERT SPORTS, NAMES, COLOURS, &c., in CAXTON RACE BOOKS.

THE CAXTON RACE BOOKS will give full particulars of TO-DAY'S ALBERT GROUND SPORTS.

GO AND SEE the Great WALKING MATCH, 2 miles, ALBERT GROUND, THIS AFTERNOON.

THE MASK SACK RACE.—A Great NOVELTY, THIS DAY, ALBERT GROUND.

THE THEATRICAL RACE.—COMPETITORS in DRAMATIC COSTUME, THIS DAY, at the ALBERT GROUND.

BICYCLE RACES.—Exciting Events. Distance, 1 mile. THIS DAY, ALBERT GROUND.

THE CHEAPEST HOLIDAY may be spent comfortably at the ALBERT GROUND.

LOTS OF FUN for Little Ones THIS DAY, at the ALBERT GROUND.

PUNCH AND JUDY and the Little Baby with DOG TOBY may be enjoyed by all at the Albert Ground.

LOOK at HERALD of yesterday and see PROGRAMME of ALBERT SPORTS.

A PLEASANT WALK or a CHEAP RIDE to the ALBERT GROUND. GOOD SPORT.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHNIGHT.

Grand Complimentary CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the Saturday Evening Concerts, will take place in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 9. W. C. WINDEYER, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.—SACRED.

Quartet—"Prayer from Moses in Egito"—Mrs. Jackson, Miss James, Messrs. Jackson and Andrew Fairfax.
Air—"With verdure clad" (Haydn)—Miss Lea
Song—"Consider the lilies" (Glover)—Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Solo—"Come unto me" (Handel)—Mrs. Jackson
Aria—"Within those holy portals" (Mozart)—Mr. Gooch
Duet—(From Costa's "Eli")—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson
Air—"Great Dagon has subdued our foe"—Mr. H. Ackland
Air—"Ave Maria" (Porter)—Miss James
Solo—"Waft her, angels" (Jeptha)—Mr. G. F. Jackson
Air—"I know that my Redeemer liveth" (Handel)—Lady Amateur
Air—"Silence reigns around above" (Haydn)—Miss Lea
Quartet—(From "St. Paul")—Mrs. Jackson, Miss James, Messrs. Jackson and Gooch.

Intermission of five minutes.

PART II.

Song and Quartet—"I am lonely since my mother died" (Thompson)—Mrs. Jackson, Miss James, Messrs. Jackson and Gooch
Patriotic Song—"An Englishman am I"—Mr. H. Ackland
Song—"Quite by chance" (Layard)—Miss James
Patriotic Song—"Roland the Brave"—Mr. G. F. Jackson
Solo—English concertina—Imitation of side-drums, trumpets, and fifes—Mr. J. Oaten
Song—"The peace of the valley is fled"—by request (Balfe)—Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Song—"Sing me an English song" (Wrighton)—Miss Clara Lea
Song—"The Murmur of the Shell"—Mr. G. F. Jackson
Duet—"Yet once again"—Miss James and Mr. Andrew Fairfax
Recitation—"Somebody's Darling"—Mr. Sinclair
Solo—"God Save the Queen"—Miss Clara Lea.

Chorus by the audience.

Accompanist, Mrs. Caldwell. Admission to all parts of the house, 1s. Doors open at 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

R. MACFARLANE, Treasurer.

SPORTS! SPORTS! SPORTS!

DANCING! DANCING! DANCING!

The prettiest place in the Harbour for a FIRST-CLASS PICNIC is ATHOL GARDENS, where the Sons and Daughters of Temperance intend to celebrate the first anniversary of the Olive Branch Division No. 83.

THIS DAY, PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY.

A first-class Quadrille Band has been engaged, which will play throughout the day in the commodious Dancing Pavilion.

Cricket, hand-ball, football, &c., and special prizes will be awarded for running and walking matches, quoits, stone and hammer throwing, &c., &c.

Powerful steamers will leave Circular Quay every half-hour, Woolloomooloo Bay every hour from 9 a.m. till 2 p.m., and from Balmain at 9 a.m.

Hot and cold water provided, and all kinds of refreshment and temperance beverages may be obtained on the ground.

Tickets, 2s each; children under 14, 1s.

H. K. WHITE, Hon. Secretary.

HARRIS-STREET Baptist Sunday School.—The Annual EXCURSION will be held New Year's Day.

PITT-STREET Congregational Teachers' PICNIC. Omnibuses leave the Schoolroom at 9.45 this morning.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

GRICE'S VAUXHALL GARDENS, RANDWICK.

LOTS OF FUN.

QUOITS! SKITTLES!! BOWLS!!!

Five matches of each during the day.

Swings, and other amusements.

Green in splendid order. Admission free.

The best of Refreshments at town prices.

N.B.—'Buses every fifteen minutes.

BALMORAL. BALMORAL.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 9.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

GRAND EXCURSION in aid of SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Three Steamers leave Circular Quay every hour from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Special Trips from Woolloomooloo at 9, 12, 1.30.

BAND of 18 performers, under the direction of Mr. Budd. Two Irish Pipers.

Football, quoits, races, &c. Tickets, 2s.

HUGH CONELLY, Secretary.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO PARRAMATTA.

THIS DAY, calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, FIVE DOCK, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, ERMINGTON, NEWINGTON, SUBIACO.

The steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN will ply.

From King-street Wharf, at 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5, 11 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5, 7 p.m.

N.B.—The 7 and 9 a.m., and 7 p.m. trips, both from Sydney and Parramatta, will land and embark passengers at the Town Wharf, George-street, Parramatta.

Fares to Parramatta—Saloon 1s 3d, return 2s; steerage 1s, return 1s 6d; children saloon return 6d only.

First-class omnibuses in attendance to convey passengers to and from the steamers and Parramatta Park (where the sports take place) or Parramatta North, fare, 3d.

EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

Steamers—GOOLWA, BREADALBANE, PHANTOM, from Queen's Wharf, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

1st Race.—To start at 12 o'clock.—Flat Race, distance, 200 yards. Prize, a handsome meerschaum pipe.

2nd Race.—To start at 1 o'clock.—Best Hop Step and Jump. Prize, £1.

3rd Race.—To start at 2 o'clock.—Pig Pound and Pole Chase. Prize, £1, and a fine fat pig.

4th.—To start at 3 o'clock.—Live Wheel Barrow Race. Prize, £1.

5th Race.—To start at 3.30.—Water Pail Race. Prize, £1.

6th Race.—To start at 4 o'clock.—A Goose Chase. Prize, a goose.

Entrance to the above Races, 1s.

PIG POUND POLE AND GOOSE CHASE. FREE TO ALL.

A BRASS BAND IS ENGAGED.

Fare, return ticket, 1s 6d; children 6d.

THOMAS HESELTON.

CLONTARF. CLONTARF. CLONTARF.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY, November 9, 1870.

N.S.W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL PICNIC.

Every arrangement made for the comfort and pleasure of members and visitors.

Carefully selected Bands of 40 performers for pavilion and grounds.

Magnificent new Pavilion, decorated. Committee appointed to take charge, will be kept strictly select.

Master of Ceremonies—a Professional Gentleman, well known, kindly consented to act.

Sports, Sports—To commence at 2 o'clock. Walking, Running, Jumping, Blindfold, &c. Races of all descriptions.

Valuable Prizes—Gold and Silver Watches, Guards, Rings, Opera Glasses, Pipes, &c.

Other Sports—Cricket, Croquet, Quoits, Skittles.

Fishing Boats may be had at a reasonable price.

Unlimited supply of hot and cold water, gratis.

Fleet of Steamers—Agnes Irving, Diamantina, Ballina, Grafton, Fire King, and Platypus.

Start from Circular Quay, end of Pitt-street.

First boat from Sydney, half-past 8; last half-past 2. First boat from Clontarf, half-past 4; last, half-past 6 o'clock.

Refreshments, Refreshments, Refreshments, provided by Mr. MOORE, the proprietor of the ground, at a reasonable price.

TICKETS—Adults, 2s; Adults, 2s. Children, 1s; Children, 1s.

GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Secretary.

CLONTARF. — PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY.—No HAWKERS allowed. E. MOORE.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL and GARDENS, BOTANY BAY.

THE LANDING-PLACE of CAPTAIN COOK, PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

Under distinguished patronage the above hotel is now open. The gardens are the finest in the colony for picnic parties, &c.

The beautiful flowers are all in bloom. Shady walks for promenading. Splendid bowling green and cricket ground. Every description of amusement and MUSIC provided. Luncheon and all kinds of refreshments at the HOTEL, the best place to spend a pleasant holiday.

Wedding breakfasts, dinner, and picnic parties provided for by giving a few hours' notice to J. F. Molony, Café Français, George-street.

'Buses run throughout the day from Wynyard-square.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE CONFRATERNITY OF NEWTOWN.

GRAND EXCURSION to the NEW GROUNDS at Chowder Bay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 9th of November. The powerful steamer KEMBLA will leave the Circular Quay, at 9, 10.30, 12, and 1.30 o'clock.

Two magnificent Bands have been engaged, and will play in the new Pavilion during the day. In addition to the usual sports several valuable prizes will be contended for, and a GRAND OPEN-AIR CONCERT, by the members of St. Mary's Choral Society.

Tickets, 2s each.

PROGRAMME.

1. English part song—"Glorious Apollo." 2. German song (with humming accompaniment)—"Image of the Rose." 3. English glee—"Banish, oh maiden." 4. Song and chorus—"Far, far at sea." 5. English glee—"Hail, smiling morn." 6. Trio—"The Wreath." 7. French chorus—"Rataplan." 8. Trio—"Breathe soft, ye winds." 9. Welsh song—"God bless the Prince of Wales." 10. Scotch—"Blue Bells of Scotland." 11. German glee—"On the March." 12. Irish song—"Last Rose of Summer." 13. Soldiers' chorus—"Glory and love to the men of old." 14. "God save the Queen."

SCOTS CHURCH, Church Hill.—The Annual EXCURSION of the Sabbath School will take place to Frederick Hall, THIS DAY. A Band is engaged and the Pipers of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Brigade, in full costume. The steamer TRANSIT will leave the Lime-street Wharf at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a.m.; leaving the ground at 4, 5, and 6 p.m. Tickets—Adults, 2s; children, 1s. No small boats will be allowed to land.

ALEX. HALKETT, Hon. Sec.

CHIPPENDALE and HAY-STREET WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

RAILWAY EXCURSION to MACQUARIE FIELDS, the BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS of W. F. BUCHANAN, Esq., situated on the GEORGE'S RIVER.

Train leaves Sydney Station quarter-past 9 sharp.

Tickets, 2s 6d each; children under 12, half-price.

Refreshment stall on the ground.

Hot and cold water provided free.

Tickets may be had at the Station.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.—In consequence of to-day (Wednesday) being a general holiday, there will be NO REHEARSAL this evening.

A. J. GRAY, Hon. Secretary.

DANCING at the Forester's Hall, Waterloo, on SATURDAY EVENING next, 8.15. Admission, 1s.

MRS. CHARLES READ'S Quadrille PARTY, This Evening. Assembly Rooms, William-street.

MR. W. KING'S Plain and Fancy Dress Quadrille Assembly, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st., Nov. 9.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.

The Best LONDON PIANOS at Low Prices.

ERARD'S PIANOS and NEW MUSIC, Just Arrived per Lord Warden.

ELVY and CO., George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS, 344, George-st., is selling off at cost price. Going out of the business.

PAPERHANGINGS.—You should call and see the prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CURTISS.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Everybody should buy them of E. CURTISS, as he is clearing out at cost price.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS leaves the business in December, and the stock must be sold out.

900,000 FEET Baltic, and Maryborough flooring, Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf, and Barker's Wharf.

KAURI TIMBER } Squared logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet.

Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime, ex Fire King, fresh from kilns, for SALE. Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE 2 miles from Sydney; Quarry on the ground. RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

TO BE SOLD, a FARM and ORCHARD, situate on the Windsor Road, three miles from Windsor and one and a half mile from Mulgrave Station. The farm consists of 105 acres; 24 acres are cleared and in cultivation, 6 acres grape-vines of a superior quality, 1½ acre of orchard. The bush is well cleared for grass, and is well supplied with water.

DOUBLE BAY.—Small Freehold ALLOTMENT, close to the water, for Sale. A. Buttemer, Double Bay.

FOR SALE (a BARGAIN), that splendid block of Freehold Property CORNER of KENT and CRESCENT STREETS, adjoining Mann's Hotel, containing shop and 16 rooms.

Apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE, all sizes. B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

FOR SALE, a quantity of common PIGEONS. Apply 118, Devonshire-street.

FOR HIRE.—Carriages, Buggies, Dogcarts, &c. KISS'S Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

INGOT TIN.—Wanted to purchase. J. R. Cattell and Co., 129, Pitt-street.

MERRY-GO-ROUND wanted, to hire, or purchase for cash. Apply, by letter, R. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Steam Winch BOILER. Specification, &c., at Phoenix Wharf.

WANTED known, Indiarubber Balls to be sold cheap, This Day, Hill's noted Shop, S. H. Road.

WANTED, to buy Left-off CLOTHING. Letters attended to. Mrs. Maskell, 585, George-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

BOOT MAKERS and RIVETERS wanted, extra wages. B. A. Moses, boot manufacturer, Armidale.

GOVERNESS wanted, immediately, for the country, capable of imparting sound English education and rudiments of music. Apply, on Thursday, the 10th, 9 till 2 o'clock. Mrs. Lewington, 162, George-street North.

SHIP KIRKWOOD, 1279 tons register, now in Newcastle. In consequence of the death of Captain Steele, a vacancy occurs in the command of this vessel. SHIPMASTERS competent to undertake the duties are requested to send copies of certificates to that effect to the Office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street.

TAILORESS wants WORK, with board and lodging; first-class hand. Address M., HERALD Office.

TO CHEMISTS, &c.—Wanted, a SITUATION as Junior Assistant. Z., HERALD Office.

TO SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.—Wanted, two good General HANDS; wages no object. Apply, by letter, to M. J. Sheppard, saddler, &c., Market-street, Mudgee.

TO MILLINERS. — Wanted, a competent Milliner, must have a thorough knowledge of the business. Apply, on Thursday morning, to Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young lady, as SALESWOMAN, must fully understand the drapery business. Apply, on Thursday morning, to Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

WANTED, good TINSMITHS, at Works, Meat Preserving Company, Duke's Wharf, Miller's Pt.

WANTED, APPRENTICE and IMPROVER. P. Guerin, saddler, Little West-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as APPRENTICE, in a first-class Grocery Business, in town. Apply, with references, to Box 48, Post Office.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £300, to superintend a manufacturing business, and to have equal share with the proprietor. 485, George-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A STEADY, sober, industrious Man, can garden, groom and milk, wants EMPLOY. O., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Person requires a SITUATION to do Housework; would assist with children. Address Mrs. M'Clun, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SITUATION wanted, by a competent Needlewoman and good dressmaker; would have no objection to assist with housework; town or country; open three days. Mrs. Bradford, 202, William-street.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Housemaid. R. E. P., Mr. Collis, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Groom or Coachman by a single man; reference. J. G., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION, for a few weeks in family as Dressmaker, Needlewoman. A. F., G. P. Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, as Storekeeper; town or country; good references; open for a week. J. H., Post-office, Windsor.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A JUNIOR SALESWOMAN wanted, with good references. Apply E. Way, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-st.

A THOROUGH General SERVANT required. Apply this morning, Mrs. Rogers, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe Point.

A RESPECTABLE young Person wanted, as General SERVANT; must be good Laundress, and able to do plain cooking. Apply, before 1 o'clock, 36, Elizabeth Bay Villas, Potts Point.

WANTED, a strong MAN for a farm; married. Martin and Clark, 107, Sussex-street.

WANTED, two MEN, for dray work. Apply to Mr. W. Watts, Balmain.

WANTED, a single MAN, to milk cows and work with a spade. James Regan, Double Bay.

WANTED, a WAITER; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL. Apply 77, Market-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby and be useful. Southern Cross Hotel, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14; sleep at home. Apply 132, Riley-street.

WETNURSE WANTED, immediately. Address at M'Laughlan's, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply 92, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a thorough COOK and LAUNDRESS; references indispensable. 81, Victoria-st. North.

WANTED, a first-class COOK, at Payten's Hotel, Goulburn. Apply immediately.

WANTED, for H. M. S. Galatea, a good COOK, for gun-room officers' mess. Apply on board.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; also, Boots. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

WANTED, General SERVANTS, for suburbs; good wages. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S.H.R.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 o'clock, 187, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 37, Erskine-street.

WANTED, Married Couple, without incumbrance; man Groom, wife General Servant. 282, Pitt-st.

WANTED, for a country store, a General HAND, with a knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply, before 10 a.m., Thursday, to A. M'Arthur and Co.

WANTED, a Married Couple, of superior qualifications, as STEWARD and STEWARDESS of the Australian Club. Apply, by letter, with references, to the House Committee.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A VACANCY for Gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square; baths.

A SMALL Furnished COTTAGE to LET, corner of Bay and William streets, near the water, Double Bay.

APARTMENTS.—VACANCIES for one or two Gentlemen. 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain Gate.

APARTMENTS vacant, suite or otherwise, 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-st. S., Darlinghurst. Baths.

APARTMENTS VACANT, family and single rooms, bath, 1, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

A COMFORTABLE Bedroom for a gentleman; board as required. 99, Hunter-st., near Macquarie-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, and Vacancies. C. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-square West.

APARTMENTS VACANT, large rooms, bath, &c. Mrs. Mair, 140, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT.—A handsome suite, suitable for a family; also, Single and other Rooms. Wentworth House, Church-hill. N.B.—Mrs. Casey has returned to the above house.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Stabling.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, healthy situation. Board optional. Rose and Cleveland sts., Darlington.

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTMENTS vacant, Blue Mountain Retreat, close to station. H. Wilson.

CHALK VILLA, Piper-street, Woollahra.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with Board. Gentlemen of quiet habits wishing to reside in the suburbs will find this replete with every comfort. Bath and piano.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Parties requiring the above can be very comfortably accommodated by the undersigned. The house is conveniently situated on the Great South Road, at Nattai, one mile from the Railway Station. Charges moderate. Mrs. Reuben Baker.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, suitable for married couple or single gentlemen, with Board, in the most salubrious part of Balmain; large verandah and spacious flower and kitchen garden. Position strictly respectable and retired, with fine views. For terms apply to Mr. W. Watts, Balmain.

HEIGHTS OF RANDWICK.—Board and Residence, terms moderate. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.'s.

WANTED, to rent, near town, 3 or 4-roomed COTTAGE, 10s. L. Morgan, King and Elizabeth sts.

TO LET.

AT REDUCED RENT, genteel 6-roomed HOUSE; every convenience. 288, Palmer-st., near S. H. Rd.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, near station, COTTAGE, garden, paddock, &c. Ryan, Kent-st., op. Flagstaff.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a COTTAGE, containing six rooms, on the highest part of Burwood, next door to the residence of G. F. Benbow, Esq., within five minutes' walk of the station. Has a beautiful view. Rent, 18s per week. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

COMMODIOUS COTTAGE, near Ashfield; 7 rooms, bath and dressing rooms; garden, and large paddock. Situation healthy and picturesque; access convenient by road, 'bus, or railway. Apply to Mr. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers; or to A. O. Moriarty, 14, Spring-street.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET or SELL, first House from the Wharf. C. E. Jeanneret, King-street.

HOUSE, 6 rooms, in excellent repair; yard, small garden in front, &c.; Devonshire-street, near Elizabeth-street, close to Prince Alfred Park. Rent, 17s 6d per week. Apply J. Jennings.

MILSON'S POINT, near the Ferry.—To Let, genteel furnished Apartments. Gate next Alfred-place.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, 8-roomed Furnished HOUSE, also COTTAGE. Smith's Boarding Establishment, opposite Pier.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET or for SALE, large Family HOUSE and Grounds, Lavender Bay; also, to LET, COTTAGE, four rooms and kitchen, close to Ferry, low rent. John Carr.

TO LET, 65, Harbour View, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Key next door.

TO LET, in the suburbs of Sydney, a PUBLIC-HOUSE. Apply Great Britain, George-street.

TO LET, No. 37, Prince-street. Apply Beehive, Prince-street.

TO LET, SHOP and HOUSE, 508, George-street; plate-glass front. Pringle, South Head Road.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, with three-stall stable. Apply No. 1, Dale-street, Chippendale; water on.

TO LET, 22, Castlereagh-street, Alfred Park, 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. Apply at No. 32.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, Shepherd's Paddock, Chandler, 401, George-st. Rent 14s. Key next door.

TO LET, new respectable HOUSES, balconies, 10s; also COTTAGE, 8s 6d. Winslowe-ter., Rushcutter Bay.

TO LET, 4-roomed COTTAGE, with hall, large yard. Apply 42, Holt-street, Strawberry-hill.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, 31, West-street, Darlinghurst. W. B. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st., near King-st.

TO LET, BAKERY, &c., corner of Woolloomooloo and Crown streets; stable, &c. Apply to Mr. Burdekin.

TO LET, newly-erected PREMISES, William-street, between Palmer and Crown streets. On view 9 to 10.

TO LET, 3-roomed COTTAGE, 102, Burton-street, near Forbes-st.; large dry yard. Apply Mr. Burdekin.

TO LET, No. 7, Burdekin-terrace, College-st., Hyde Park, 13 rooms; bath, &c. Apply to Mr. Burdekin.

TO LET, the SHOP, No. 418, George-street, three doors south of King-street. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE and GROUNDS (18 acres) of Lancefield, St. Peters, Cook's River Road. Apply on the premises, or to J. G. Church, Esq., opposite.

TO LET, HOUSE, at Woollahra, containing 8 rooms, kitchen; stable, coachhouse, &c. Rent low. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, No. 531, Brickfield-hill, suitable for any large manufacturing or wholesale business, having extensive accommodation for showrooms, workrooms, and store. Apply to Richard Binnie, 292, George-street.

TO LET, COTTAGES, situate Hereford-street and Glebe Point Road, each containing six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with garden. James Anderson, Mort's-passage, George-street.

TO LET, White's Bay, Balmain, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, good water, fruit trees, acre land, water frontage, with wharf; handy to 'bus and steamer. Apply Mr. Clark, adjoining the property. Rent, 15s.

TO LET, WHEATLEY, North Shore, lately in the occupation of J. Whitton, Esq., C.E. The house and grounds are in every respect suitable to the requirements of a gentleman's family. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick; or to J. Mullens, Esq., Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in the upper part of Arundel-terrace, overlooking the University Grounds, a new HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, washhouse with copper and larder; large yard, water laid on. Apply on the premises; or at E. Beckmann's, 314, George-street.

TO LET, Houses in Enmore-terrace, King-street, 10 rooms, &c.; Houses in Laurieton-terrace, Phillip-street, 8 rooms; Houses in Elizabeth-street North, 5 to 10 rooms; House, in Cleveland-street, Redfern, 4 rooms and kitchen; Houses in Tupo-terrace, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms, &c. M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street North.

TO BE LET, Kiama, DRUE WALLA, with immediate possession, an excellent dairy and agricultural farm of 109 acres, at Jamberoo, in the district of Illawarra; good cottage, garden with various kinds of fruit trees, never failing supply of the best water, and well sheltered. Apply to G. K. Waldron, auctioneer, Kiama.

TO BE LET, the DONCASTER HOTEL, Braidwood. This is the oldest established hotel in Braidwood, occupying a central position, and being the most commodious and spacious of any hotel premises out of Sydney. The present tenant's lease expires in the middle of November. His only reason for not continuing in the business is his delicate state of health, and the desirability of a change of climate. Attached to the hotel is a billiard room and an assembly hall. Apply to Mr. E. A. SCARVELL, Braidwood.

141, WILLIAM-STREET.—To LET, those large Business PREMISES, occupied by Mr. W. Brennan, grocer. Every facility for carrying on a large trade. Full particulars on application at above address.

QUEEN'S-PLACE.—To LET, the large and commodious STORE, No. 27, Queen's-place, Pitt-street North, containing floored cellar, and three flats above. Apply Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

YORK-STREET. — To LET, the spacious Stone STORE, No. 89, York-street, lately in the occupation of C. K. Moore, Esq., containing three extensive floors, with water laid on, and every convenience. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.

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NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

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